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BOSS JOHN Y. M'KANE'S GANG

EX-CONVICTS READY TO MUSTER AT THE POLLS.

EVIDENCES OF CONTEMPLATED CRIME.

Incredible Increase in the Number of Alleged Voters at Coney Island.

UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF FRAUD.

More Names Registered in Two Election Districts Than There Were in Six Districts Two Years Ago—More Names on the Lists Than Votes Cast in 1892, a Presidential Year—The Coney Island Prize Fighters' Answer to an Appeal from Brooklyn—Absent Waiters, Barbers, and Bartenders Swell the Falstaffian Roll—Illegal Registration in the City of Churches—Arrests to be Made.

There are contemplated in Kings County outrages upon the ballot box which cannot be too seriously impressed upon its voters. There is no sensational intention in making plain the crimes which a desperate oligarchy intends to commit unless it shall be vigorously prevented. It is not the purpose of this article to awaken a mere vague feeling of uneasiness and alarm. On the contrary, its motive is to demonstrate the scandalous way in which the popular will is to be neutralized at the polls, unless officers of the law prevent the contemplated crime.

It is only necessary for the voters of Kings County to take into consideration what kind of men they have to deal with, and to recall their records and the histories of their villainous assaults on the ballot box. Remembering these things, the readers of this article cannot fail to appreciate the gravity of the facts temperately set forth in it.

It is an open secret that Hugh McLaughlin has never before felt as hard put to his trumps as he is by the conditions of next month's elections.

He feels that unless several thousand votes can be recorded at Coney Island for the ticket he has put in the field, the tremendous moral and political revolution now in progress in Kings County will overwhelm his candidate for the Supreme Court, Thomas E. Pearsall; his candidate for the Shrievalty, Thomas Patterson, and Judge Maynard as well.

So far as the Brooklyn end of the ring's desperate enterprise is concerned, trustiest and most unscrupulous "machine" men have undertaken, with characteristic audacity, to attend to that.

John Y. McKane, Chief of the Gravesend Police Department, Superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay Sunday School, owner of the building in which the Coney Island Athletic Club has transacted seventeen prize fights during the year, and member of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, has responded promptly to the urgent appeal of the Brooklyn Boss.

It has been asked of McKane, in other words, that he will give Thomas E. Pearsall, Thomas Patterson, and Judge Maynard majorities larger than any previously recorded for candidates.

The history of Gravesend majorities is a topic brimful of interest to the honest voters of Kings County.

In 1891 there were registered in Gravesend 2,547 voters. At that time the two rival bosses—McLaughlin and McKane—were bitterly hostile to one another. District Attorney Ridgway, representing McLaughlin's side of the feud, watched the Gravesend registration with unusually almost incredible, alertness. He was animated by a hope of securing enough evidence of fraud and misconduct generally to warrant a Grand Jury in indicting McKane.

Under these depressing circumstances, dogged and scrutinized by inimical officials at every turn, it is not possible to believe that McKane ventured upon juggling with the registry. Its figures, therefore, most likely represented the normal, indeed, the maximum, honest vote of Gravesend. McKane, after the election, said he had got out a full vote.

After digesting these figures, it is well to accentuate the fact that the town has not gained materially in population since that registry.

In 1892, however, there were registered at Gravesend no less than 4,843 alleged lawful voters.

This amazing increase, professed to have occurred in twelve months, took place under conditions infinitely changed.

In 1891, when McKane caused but 2,547 voters to be registered in his bailiwick, McLaughlin and Ridgway were watching him with the vigilant eyes of hungry sharks. The vote cast was 1,995.

In 1892, when he admitted 4,893 names to the registry—an addition in one year of 2,296 voters (or 100 per cent.) to the normal maximum, Peace had been restored between the "Boss" of Brooklyn and the "Boss" of Coney Island. Ridgway and McKane had buried the hatchet and had become personal friends.

The registration at Coney Island was no longer subject to unfriendly official scrutiny.

The extraordinary increase of more than 100 per cent. in registered voters of Gravesend naturally caused a great deal of astonishment. The Republican Party showed such vehement curiosity that McKane felt bound to provide an explanation. It was simple, and it was, apparently, effective also.

He said that the vote of Gravesend in 1892 had more than doubled since the preceding election because it was a Presidential year.

It was an interesting coincidence, as well, that when 2,296 additional votes were added to the Gravesend poll list District Attorney Ridgway, whose energy and unceasing vigilance had the year before kept it down to more than one-half, was himself a candidate for re-election.

It is constantly urged in behalf of John Y. McKane that he is not an ungrateful man. Ridgway's policy of guaranteed "non-interference" was handsomely rewarded. McKane awarded him 2,950 votes, while, in a spirit of ironical generosity, he allotted to the Republican candidate, George F. Elliott, no less than 277 votes. That is to say, he permitted some Republicans to vote for Elliott.

This was done against the wishes of the more daring Gravesend officials, who practically resolved to record Ridgway's election by a unanimous vote. It was decided, however, that this would be pushing the farce too far, and so Candidate Elliott was indulgently credited with his 277 votes.

This year it is not a matter of cynical amusement, but a fierce and compulsory necessity which forces McKane to abandon all cautious regard for arithmetic and go to an extreme point in showing what can be done in the way of voting within his bailiwick. The possibilities which he has undertaken to develop may be duly inferred from the following figures:

There has been but one day of registration in Gravesend. Already there have been registered in but two out of sixelection districts 3,292 alleged voters.

A reporter for The New-York Times tried yesterday to learn from official sources the total registration in the six election districts, but no official would give it. On reliable authority, hower, it was ascertained that, in all, over 4,500 names have been placed on the lists, and, unless this exposure frightens off the gang, the total may be swelled to 6,000.

These figures, on their face, bear the stamp of fraud.

The registration of Gravesend, it will be noticed, has not been completed. It is not exceeding the bounds of probability to expect that when its registration is finished and the poll list made up there will be a repetition of the extraordinary political phenomenon once recorded of the Second Ward of Brooklyn.

At a Mayoralty election held in the days of the old system and the old ballot boxes, there were more votes cast in the Second Ward of Brooklyn than there were men, women, and children, all included, residing within the ward.

John Y. McKane, autocrat and ruler of Coney Island, made a visit to Brooklyn yesterday to consult with "ring" officials in regard to the outlook on election day. The little wooden building which is used as Police Headquarters at the island was left in charge of "Senator" Murphy, McKane's Sergeant.

Murphy was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times what were the figures of registration.

"Don't know," he answered; "don't know anything about it. You'll have to see Judge Sutherland. You'll find him over to Stubenboro's saloon."

A visit was made to Stubenboro's saloon. Judge Sutherland had just gone to his brother "Bob's" saloon on "the Bowery." When the reporter arrived there the elusive Judge had gone to the Clarendon saloon. At that place it was said he had just gone to "Dick" Garm's. At Garm's it was learned that the genial Judge had started for "Strube's," and there it was said he had just left for the Coney Island Athletic Club. At the building wherein the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight will not take place, it was said the Judge hadn't been seen, but possibly he was over to "Mike" Reilly's saloon.

There are a score more saloons open in Coney Island which had not been visited, so the reporter went to the Gravesend Town Hall and secured from a clerk these figures of registration in Coney Island; they were copied from registry lists by the reporter:

First election district	2,238
Second election district	1,054
Total	3,292

In 1891 but 2,547 votes were registered in the entire town.

There are four election districts to be heard from. They will be heard from when McKane is ready to make the figures public.

The following figures taken from the records show the startling increase in the number of alleged voters:

GRAVESEND REGISTRY, 1891.

District.	Registered.	Votes Cast.
First	375	317
Second	593	511
Third	531	485
Fourth	435	323
Fifth	272	143
Sixth	341	216
Totals	2,547	1,995

GRAVESEND REGISTRY.

	1891.	1893.
First District	375	2,238
Second District	593	1,054
Total	968	3,292

So it seems that in two districts more names have been registered this year than were recorded in six districts in 1891.

McKane may feel like revising his lists in view of this exposure.

In this work of swelling the registry list of Gravesend McKane's lieutenants are pressing into the service the castaway prize fighters, proprietors of disreputable resorts, and other lawless waifs left over by last Summer. Not content with this turning to account the unprincipled human relics of the season, absentees are to be utilized as well. The names of many of the waiters, bartenders, fakirs, &c., who resided on the island during the Summer, but who left it on the approach of cold weather, have been placed upon the list. Should these men not appear to vote upon their names thus registered, there is no doubt that attempts will be made to impersonate them.

Two of the most active men concerned in the business of mustering the riff-raff of Coney Island for election service are not, perhaps, criminals exactly, but the portrait of one of them is to be seen in the Rogues' Gallery of Superintendent Byrnes. The other is unfavorably known to the police as a retired pickpocket.

It is only just to these two men to say that they might be living fairly decent lives if it were not for the merciless official influences brought to bear on them by which they are forced to engage in their present occupation.

Inquiries about these two men have been made of the police officials of this city by citizens interested in their service to the Gravesend local machine, and these citizens have been fully informed as to their records.

The inquirers have, in addition, ascertained that among those who are maintained on Coney Island for registration uses are touts, barroom dependents, and other homeless, penniless pariahs who are to live in sanctuary on Coney Island until election day, after which they will be ruthlessly kicked out of its haven.

Investigation of the poll list, according to the gentlemen who have analyzed it, discloses that it includes the names of men who have been deprived of their votes for committing various statutory crimes.

The two dangers confronting Mr. Schieren's canvass are overconfidence and fraud at the polls.

Foster L. Backus, Chairman of the Committee on Registration of the Republican Campaign Committee, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"Information has been brought to me of illegal registration, which is shown by looking over the registry lists, and in suspicious cases by going to the houses and inquiring of the women of the house in reference to the suspected parties. The women say no such persons live there, that they do not know them, and never heard of them.

"There have been many of this kind of cases brought to my attention. The houses I refer to are owned and occupied by politicians, some of whom hold prominent positions. But when these politicians are asked about the case they say their mothers, wives, and sisters are mistaken; that the persons registered from these houses do live there, and more, they will vote on election day.

"We intend to stop this work, and Tuesday we will obtain warrants for the arrest of these men, who we are positive have illegally registered."

That the "machine" is desperate and frightened is demonstrated on every side. In order to get as many voters as possible, the "machine" campaign committee is having hundreds of persons naturalized. So great is the number that Jesse Johnson, United States District Attorney and a prominent Republican, determined to find out how this work was accomplished. He visited the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, and for daring to presume that all was not proper, he was ordered to sit down by Justice Moore.

Judge Moore is the same Judge who visited the Grand Jury room when the Grand Jurors were desirous of indicting Mayor Boody. Judge Moore advised the Grand Jurors against taking such a course, saying it would be illegal. It was the same Grand Jury that presented the following statement to the court:

The Grand Jury sincerely regrets its inability to present an indictment against these members of the Board of Aldermen and his Honor the Mayor, but under the law, as interpreted by the learned District Attorney, we find ourselves precluded from so doing.

The naturalizations in Justice Moore's court will be carefully scrutinized.

W. K. VANDERBILT IN CONTROL

LARGE BLOCKS OF LACKAWANNA STOCK CHANGE HANDS.

Forty Thousand Shares Transferred to William K. Vanderbilt Yesterday, and Other Transfers Will Follow—A Move to Protect the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Interests—Vanderbilt and His Associates Will Control Lackawanna—President Sloan May Remain.

William K. Vanderbilt and his friends are now in a position to dictate the future policy of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

By the purchase of something over 60,000 shares of Lackawanna stock in the open market, Mr. Vanderbilt has become the largest individual holder of the stock of that company. The 40,000 shares transferred to him yesterday by his brokers, J. W. Davis & Co., comprise stock that was bought for him several weeks ago, when the price was much lower than it is now. More recent purchases have added 20,000 or 25,000 shares to Mr. Vanderbilt's holdings, and, with the co-operation of other large holders, which is already assured, he will practically control the road.

A definite purpose prompted W. K. Vanderbilt's acquisition of Lackawanna stock, and that purpose was the protection of the interests of Lake Shore and the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroads, of each of which he is the financial head. Under the management of Samuel Sloan the Lackawanna has not maintained such relations with the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate as were desired. Although there have been traffic agreements between the Lackawanna and the Nickel Plate the first named road has been accused of playing fast and loose with the Vanderbilt line, while pursuing a course of surreptitious intimacy with the Grand Trunk. At present the Lackawanna is avowedly the Eastern connection of the Grand Trunk.

Quite naturally the Vanderbilt interests felt that the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate Roads were the Lackawanna's legitimate western outlets from Buffalo. The policy of the Lackawanna management, however, never harmonized satisfactorily with that theory. Lackawanna has for several years pursued a very independent policy in its relations with the other trunk lines. Some members of the Trunk Line Association have designated that policy as "go as you please," and certain other members have described it as "guerilla tactics." It is a fact that Lackawanna has been "the bad boy" of the Trunk Line Association for a long while. Whenever there has been an agreement broken or secret cutting of rates in Trunk Line territory, the Lackawanna usually has been the first road suspected. With such a reputation, deserved or not, Lackawanna has become an uncertain quantity and a disturbing element in the Trunk Line Association.

Finding that the virtual coalition between the Lackawanna and the Grand Trunk Roads was operating to the detriment of both the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate, W. K. Vanderbilt determined to change the situation of affairs. As Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lake Shore Road and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nickel Plate, he felt it incumbent upon himself to take such steps as might be necessary to protect those associated interests. Turning his attention to the Lackawanna Road he found that there were certain holders of the stock of that company who were not in sympathy with President Samuel Sloan's management. He found furthermore that those holders owned, in the aggregate, a very important proportion of the $26,200,000 capital stock of the company. It did not take long for Mr. Vanderbilt and the anti-Sloan shareholders to come to an understanding.

With the assurances of the earnest co-operation of such important interests in Lackawanna as those of J. Rogers Maxwell and other Jersey Central men, the Standard Oil people, and Frank Work, Mr. Vanderbilt began to buy all of the Lackawanna stock that he could get hold of. His plan was to buy a sufficient amount of the stock to give himself and associates control of the property, and he carried out the plan to his complete satisfaction.

The transfer of the 40,000 shares to Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday was but the beginning of a series of stock transfers, which eventually will show that between 80,000 and 100,000 shares have changed hands recently. The rule governing the annual elections of the Lackawanna Company requires that persons voting must have been stockholders of record for at least three months. The next election will occur in February.

The par value of the Lackawanna shares is $50. Consequently there are 524,000 shares of stock, which is widely scattered among several thousands of holders. For a great many years the Moses Taylor estate has appeared on the company's books as the largest stockholder, having to its credit something less than 45,000 shares. Until quite recently, Frank Work, an old friend of the Vanderbilts, has been the second largest stockholder, with about 25,000 shares. By his recent purchases, William K. Vanderbilt becomes the owner of more of the stock than any other individual. The combined holdings of the so-called Jersey Central party, including J. Rogers Maxwell, George F. Baker, H. C. Fahnestock, Mr. Garland, and others, exceed in amount Mr. Vanderbilt's present holdings. The number of shares held by the Rockefellers and Pratt is not known, but it is very large. Members of the Jersey Central party said last evening that without doubt the new combination had practically secured control of the road.

This result will be regarded with satisfaction by the managers of most of the Eastern trunk lines, for it gives assurance of more complete harmony of action in the Trunk Line Association. With the Lackawanna Road as virtually a member of the Vanderbilt system, there would be no further ground of complaint against it as a disturbing element. The new deal will likewise have an important and advantageous effect upon the coal transportation business. Naturally the Jersey Central and the Lackawanna will hereafter work in perfect harmony. The market quotations of Lackawanna and Jersey Central advanced about ten points yesterday on the news of the Vanderbilt purchases.

Doubtless there will be some changes in the Lackawanna Board of Directors next February, but there is not much likelihood that President Sloan will be displaced. It is expected that he will graciously acquiesce in the new policy to be marked out by the Messrs. Vanderbilt, Maxwell, and their associates. Nobody questions Mr. Sloan's ability or sagacity as a railroad manager. For twenty-six years consecutively he has been President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and he has never been accused of losing sight of Lackawanna's interests. Mr. Sloan's first important connection with a railroad was in 1855, when he became a Director of the Hudson River Railroad. He was President of that road from 1865 to 1867.

Mr. Samuel Barton, a member of the firm of J. W. Davis & Co. and a relative of Mr. Vanderbilt, was seen at his up-town office, 331 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon by a representative of The New-York Times, and, while objecting strenuously to a formal interview relative to the purchase of Lackawanna stock, at length said:

"Since the information seems to have been made public by the transfer of the stock, I suppose there is no harm in my saying that my firm purchased the stock for Mr. Vanderbilt some time ago. You ask me why he purchased it? You had better ask him that. I presume he purchased it principally because he thought it was cheap. People don't, as a general thing, buy $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 worth of stock for fun. Lackawanna is a great property and has a great future.

"What Mr. Vanderbilt's other motives were in making this purchase I do not know, and I would not tell if I did know. As to the probable consequences of it, they are largely a matter of opinion, and opinions often differ. Probably my opinion is worth no more than any one else's, but such as it is you are welcome to it. I think that the acquirement by Mr. Vanderbilt of such a large interest in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western will tend vastly to improve the whole trunk line situation, and is likely to be especially beneficial to all the Vanderbilt lines west of Buffalo. The Nickel Plate and Lake Shore are the natural western outlets of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and as Mr. Vanderbilt is the controlling power in those companies it is altogether probable that such influence as he can exert in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western will be exerted in such a direction as will redound most to the benefit of his other properties. This would be no more than natural and if I am right in my supposition, Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate roads will be benefited. It would not take such a very large increased anthracite tonnage to put Nickel Plate on a dividend basis.

"Altogether, I regard this purchase by Mr. Vanderbilt as one of the most important events that have occurred in the stock market in a long time, and one whose future effects cannot fail to be vastly beneficial in many different directions."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 23.—It is believed here that the Vanderbilt system will soon acquire control of the Ann Arbor Road. Last week President John Newell of the Lake Shore went over the road with General Manager Ashley. Monday morning the private car of Assistant Superintendent Blogitt of the Lake Shore was attached to the north-bound Ann Arbor train. Mr. Blogitt being accompanied by Mr. Weaver, the Michigan attorney for the Vanderbilt lines. Chief Engineer Hardy of the Lake Shore has made frequent trips recently over the Ann Arbor, examined the whole road, and is now preparing a report to be submitted to President Newell. General Manager Ashley of the Ann Arbor says that no proposition has yet been submitted, and that he cannot say whether one will be made or not.

TRAPPERS DEAD IN THEIR BOATS.

Mystery Concerning Two Men Who Lost Their Lives in Perch River.

DEXTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—William and George Winnegar, two elderly residents of Dexter, who left their homes with a complete outfit for camping for their annual season of trapping in Perch Lake and River on Saturday, Oct. 14, were found dead last Friday in decidedly mysterious circumstances.

Word was telegraphed on Friday to Dexter that the body of a man believed to be one of the brothers had been found in Perch River, and later the body was identified as that of William Winnegar. The body was found in a sitting position in Winnegar's boat. The man's hands were upon the oars and apparently he was asleep.

Further search revealed George Winnegar's body in his boat a few rods further down the stream in almost exactly the same posture. The brothers' tents and the complete outfit were still in their boats, as if they had not been used, and the supply of food also indicated that it had not been touched.

At first it was supposed that the two men perished in the terrific rain and wind storm which prevailed in this section Saturday night, but as they were old hunters and campers, who had the means and knew how to provide sufficient shelter for themselves, that theory was abandoned. Another theory is that something taken in their food or drink had contained poison, and as they had a bottle of rye whisky with them when they left home, it is thought that that bottle contained the deadly dose. It was learned that one of the sons had drank from the bottle before his father's departure and had experienced no ill effects from it, but the bottle which contained rye whisky when the men started contained only alcohol when found.

The Coroner has begun an investigation, but all the evidence thus far obtained only serves to deepen the mystery.

A WELL-DESERVED THRASHING.

Actor Lawrence Hanley Punishes a Drummer for Insulting His Wife.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 23.—Lawrence Hanley, the tragedian, who was married at the Terre Haute House last night to his leading lady, Edith Lemmert, the Rev. F. S. Dunham, an Episcopal clergyman from Albion, N. Y., officiating, figured in a sensational scene three or four hours after the ceremony. While Mr. Hanley was down stairs in the hotel office Mrs. Hanley, taking a bath in her room, noticed a man peeping through the transom from the next room. He had scraped the paint off the glass. Later he knocked on the door and asked her what time it was. Mrs. Hanley told her husband when he came up stairs.

Mr. Hanley demanded admittance to the man's room, and, being denied, he burst in the door and dragged the fellow out of his bed. The actor was proceeding to soundly thrash him when a policeman who had heard the noise from the hotel office ran up and interfered. The peeper, who turned out to be J. E. Hahlo, a drummer for a Chicago millinery house, was on his knees begging for his life. The entire hotel was in an uproar.

The officer took both men to Police Headquarters, but they were released. The drummer threatened to have Mr. Hanley arrested for assault, but he did not do so.

INDIANS OCCUPY FORT RANDALL.

Claim that the Military Reservation Is Now Their Property.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 23.—About 200 Lower Brule Indians have taken possession of the military reservation at Fort Randall, from which the Government troops were removed several months ago, and are now domiciled in the buildings which were formerly homes of soldiers and officers.

Big Bear, who is the chief of the Indians, is living in the house which was the home of the officer who commanded the fort.

The Indians claim possession of the reservation under their treaty ceding the land to the Government. They say the treaty provides that if the Government shall cease to occupy the reservation for military purposes the reservation shall revert to them.

It is reported that three companies of soldiers have been ordered to go to Fort Randall and dispossess the redskins.

Nominations in New-Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 23.—**The Union County Republican convention this afternoon nominated Foster H. Voorhees of Elizabeth for Senator, George Kyte of Fanwood for Sheriff, and Dr. Charles S. Holmes of Rahway for Coroner. The resolutions were strongly anti-race-track, and the candidates were pledged to their declarations. The First Assembly District Democratic Convention renominated Timothy M. Kelly, Second District James J. Brenan of Elizabeth, and Third District J. H. Winans of Rahway.**

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 23.—**The Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District of Hudson County have nominated Henry M. Nutzhorn. The Democrats of the Eleventh District have nominated James Usher.**

H. F. Bindseil, manufacturer of finest Furs at lowest prices. 861 Broadway, near 17th St.—Adv.

FOR BOLD BANK WRECKING

ARREST OF THE MADISON SQUARE'S HIGHEST OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT BLAUT ACCUSED OF PERJURY.

The Same Charge Made Against Cashier Thompson for Falsifying a Report.

SIX OTHER DIRECTORS INVOLVED.

Ronald T. McDonald, the Heaviest Stockholder, Bailed by E. S. Stokes in $10,000 Last Night—Frederick Uhlman Gave Bail Earlier in Anticipation of Arrest—Director Kalischer Also Bailed—Ottenberg, Soulard, and Selover Under Surveillance and to Give Bail To-day—Thompson Locked Up Over Night at Police Headquarters—The Charge Against the Directors in Conspiracy for Fraudulent Insolvency—$700,000 Owed by the Bank to Depositors, and the Receivers Short Half that Amount.

The law's hand fell heavily last night upon the wreckers of the Madison Square Bank. The result was the actual arrest of President Joseph F. Blaut, Cashier Lewis Thompson, and Director Ronald T. McDonald, and the constructive arrest of Directors Frederick Uhlman, A. S. Kalischer, Simon Ottenberg, Andrew Soulard, and Charles E. Selover.

Blaut spent the night in custody, Thompson was locked up over night at Police Headquarters, and McDonald furnished bail.

Uhlman, to save himself annoyance, visited the District Attorney's office in the afternoon and arranged for bail. Kalischer gave bail at night.

The others are under watch and will be required to furish bail this morning.

President Blaut is in the most serious plight. He is charged with perjury in swearing falsely to a report of the bank's condition.

McDonald's offense for purposes of arrest is forgery in the third degree, in attaching memoranda to notes against him in the bank, making such notes non-negotiable.

Thompson stands with Blaut on the perjury charge and with all the Directors for abetting in the misdemeanor defined in the new banking laws as fraudulent insolvency.

There had been signs for several weeks that the participants in the bank's management would have to render their accounting in a criminal court. The receivers made no secret of their discoveries that the bank's affairs were most stupendously mismanaged.

They were not ready to make arrests for several reasons. There seemed to them a chance at one time that McDonald and Blaut, who were alike the chief stockholders and the largest debtors to the bank, might possibly be of service in gathering assets enough to pay the depositors, or that, as stockholders, they might devise some means of arranging assessments on a basis to relieve non-participant stockholders in their operations or minimize assessments.

Self-protection was the motive which, it was assumed, would guide the wrong-doers in these efforts. They must know, it was argued, that the alternative of failure to pull the bank out of its troubles would make them principally liable to prosecution.

Another reason for delay in making the arrests was that schemes of reorganization were on hand, at least ostensibly, and that until such schemes failed extreme measures by the receivers might invite criticism and misconstruction.

According to the receivers the story of the Madison Square Bank, under the rule of President Blaut and his friends, will parallel in the methods employed and the purposes behind them the story of any other bank that has been wrecked in recent years.

It has not been possible yet to uncover everything that was done by these men, but the receivers openly declare that in their hands the bank was milked of everything of value; that deposits were used to line the pockets of favorites by loans upon worthless securities; that stock of the bank was sold to Blaut and his friends without consideration, the stock being taken as collateral for its own purchase, and that from beginning to end the management carried on the bank as a private looting enterprise, ignoring utterly all banking laws.

It is said by the receivers that at least twenty indictments can be found against President Blaut. They claim they have proof to convict him on every one of that many counts.

His arrest on the charge of perjury calls him to account for swearing falsely to the statement of the bank's condition which he sent to the Bank Superintendent on June 1, in which he said there was due to the bank from Directors $167,000, when the amount was $275,000, and figured out a surplus and undivided profits, when the bank was hopelessly insolvent.

Cashier Thompson attested this report.

If perjury is proved in either case that offense alone is punishable by ten years' imprisonment.

Director McDonald is called to answer to the charge of forgery in the third degree in having written over the indorsement of the Fort Wayne Electric Company on notes drawn by him to the bank's order and held by the bank a memorandum that the notes were non-negotiable, being subject to the terms of a certain contract.

He made this memorandum when the bank was on the verge of collapse and without the indorser's knowledge, so far as the receivers can learn. At any rate the notes were not accepted by the bank with a qualified indorsement, but as negotiable paper, and by qualifying the indorsement Mr. McDonald made the notes useless as an asset.

The notes, as already explained in The New-York Times, were for $150,000. McDonald qualified two of them. The third fell into the hands of another bank before he could qualify it. While still uncollected it is negotiable, and figures as an asset.

Mr. McDonald's notes illustrate the way the bank favored insiders. The notes were given for 1,000 shares of the bank's stock and were to be payable, according to his contract, when the bank should sell for him $200,000 of New-Orleans street railway bonds at 90, a value entirely prospective and never reached.

President Blaut wanted McDonald as a Director, and by this means enabled him to become the largest stockholder without the outlay of a dollar in cash. For working this scheme and aiding in others growing out of it the receivers are prepared to make Mr. McDonald answer for several indictable offenses.

The penalty for forgery in the third degree is five years' imprisonment.

The various Directors mentioned against whom complaints are lodged on information are answerable for aiding in felonious insolvency under the law which provides that contributors to such banking as Blaut engineered are as guilty of fraud as would be paid agents who worked against the interests of their principals.

This is a misdemeanor punishable by one year's imprisonment or a fine.

Mr. Uhlman's case is out of the ordinary in that he drew from the bank $50,000 when it was about to close its doors.

The bank shut down with $700,000 in deposits on the books. After working two months to gather in assets the receivers can count upon only about half this amount with which to pay depositors.

McDonald's debt is $150,000, Blaut's $60,000 or more, and Soulard's and Selover's $70,000 about equally divided.

Not a dollar of any of these debts can be collected upon assets yet made available. The stockholders will probably have to pay the amount in assessments.

The course of the receivers in the case and the reasons which impelled them to lodge the charges upon which the arrests were made were explained last night by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the receivers, who said:

While the receivers and their counsel have been working day and night to unravel the complicated, extraordinary, and irregular dealings, they have been very much embarrassed in the administration of the estate: First—By the delay on the part of the Attorney General in entering judgment in the suit which was brought on Aug. 9, so that they might be made permanent receivers. The Attorney General, however, now promises that this will be done during the present week.

Second—That the Bank Examiner did not let the receivers into possession until sixteen days after the failure. The effort to reorganize the bank, while it was clearly understood from the outset by everybody concerned in the transaction as an impossibility, embarrassed the receivers very much, for the stockholders were looking to it as a loophole of escape, and if any adverse action had been taken at the time by the receivers, they would have been blamed for upsetting the negotiation. All the talk about the Sherman Bank absorbing the Madison Square Bank was absurd in the extreme. Mr. Howells of the Sherman Bank used the negotiation merely as a means of getting the Madison Square depositors into his bank by issuing circulars and hiring the former cashier of the bank to "drum" up trade. Thompson, the cashier, is still in the employ of the Sherman Bank on that business, and the negotiation was nothing more than a cover for that purpose. And yet, what would have been said of the receivers if they had interfered? I think the depositors and stockholders will agree that they acted wisely in allowing everybody connected with the bank to exhaust every possible effort to put it on its feet. It was impossible from the utterly worthless character of many of the largest securities of the bank ever to put it on its feet.

Third—Every statement made by the officials to the Bank Examiner for years past has been absolutely false in one or more material particulars. It has taken weeks to unearth the depth of rascality involved in these transactions, but at last the receivers have the facts.

They now know:

1. That when, in 1891, the bank's capital was increased from $200,000 to $500,000, and the additional $300,000, said to have been paid for in cash at the price of $150 per share, the funds of the bank were used to lend many of the subscribers the money with which to pay for their stock.

2. That even a part of the old stock of $200,000, as much as $38,000 of it, was in the bank, and that Cryder, its former President, had borrowed $56,000 on it, and when he retired he still owed about $40,000 of this amount.

3. That when Cryder went out and Blaut took his place, Cryder insisted upon getting back his note, which was in the bank with this stock as collateral; that Blaut thereupon had a clerk in an office down town, who was utterly worthless, sign a note for the amount Cryder owed, and put it in the bank with this stock; that this note was carried along for years as an asset of the bank, in the nature of a debt due from a depositor, when, in fact, the cashier of the bank, under Blaut's direction, had given this clerk a letter agreeing to hold him forever harmless from any liability on the note. Year after year this note was carried along as an asset, with nothing but the bank stock as collateral for it, and all this time Blaut controlled the votes on those shares of stock.

4. That McDonald, one of the Directors, subscribed for $100,000 of the stock, for which he was to pay $150,000 in cash, and it was sworn that he had so paid. He became a Director on the strength of that subscription and supposed payment. The fact is that he borrowed the entire money from the bank with which to make the payment, and the Directors passed a loan, some of them, at least, knowing the purpose for which it was made. He got an agreement at the time of that loan, under which the loan practically became perpetual, because the bank was prevented from selling the securities below 90, when they were not worth 90.

5. This same McDonald and Frederick Uhlman, another of the Directors, practically ran the bank for over a week prior to its failure, and they must have known of its rotten condition all this time. A few days before the failure McDonald, who, with Uhlmann, was managing the bank, under a written authority from Blaut, whom they sent away, directed the cashier to take his notes of $150,000 and indorse on the back of them that they were not negotiable, thereby changing the entire character of the security.

6. That Frederick Uhlmann, on the night before the bank was forced to close its doors, and after he had been eight days there and knew its condition, drew a check for $50,000, in the name of the East River Bridge Company, of which he was President, and had that check passed through the bank at the same time that the State Treasurer succeeded in getting his check of $250,000 through the bank. The institution ought to have been closed long before that, if anybody had taken the trouble to know anything about the value of its securities.

7. That Blaut, who was financially worthless, was allowed to owe the bank over $80,000, with not more than $40,000 of collateral, and that his brother, Simon Blaut, who failed as soon as he found himself unable to use the bank any longer, managed to get $60,000 without any security. Besides all this, some of the Directors and depositors who applied for discounts were refused such discounts by Blaut, unless they would increase the amounts of their demands and loan Blaut the difference.

8. That the Directors bought enormous blocks of worthless stuff, such as first and second mortgage bonds of the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad Company, which is now in the hands of a receiver, and whose rolling stock is said to consist of one engine, one coach, and another engine and coach leased by it, and which has now entirely stopped operations. The bank has hundreds of thousands of dollars of stuff of this character. As late as May, 1886, Blaut, with the concurrence of the Directors, loaded the bank with a purchase of $100,000 of Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad bonds at 87½, after the road had been paralleled and was not earning its operating expenses. The details of that transaction will show that it was infamous.

9. The whole course of dealings on the part of the officers and Directors of this bank is inconsistent with any idea of honesty, or, so far as the Directors who were ignorant of the fact are concerned, their culpable negligence ought to be criminal, if it is not.

It is the intention of the receivers, upon these facts and many others which it has been impossible as yet fully to unearth, to bring suits against everybody whose negligence has contributed to the existing state of affairs, and we believe that the Directors have, either through ignorance of the facts or inattention to the duties of their trust, or through being parties to the transaction, rendered themselves liable for the damages suffered by the depositors.

The receivers want it distinctly understood that they intend to do their duty fearlessly and that the many weeks spent in these investigations will not be fruitless of results to the depositors.

President Blaut was the only one arrested who did not come down town. A detective caught him at his home, took him to the Hoffman House, and then went home with him, after an arrangement had been made by which Simon Uhlman, a brother of Director Frederick Uhlman, agreed to furnish bail for him this morning.

It is said that although the evidences are that Blaut must have taken very large sums of money from the bank, he dropped nearly all of it in Wall Street. His wife is reputed to be rich, however.

Blaut started life as a restaurant waiter, drifted into boarding-house keeping, then into real estate, and from that to banking. He is a brother-in-law of the Uhlmans.

Donald is known as a contractor and promoter.

Stockholders C. C. Shayne, Frederick Uhlman, James D. Leary, and E. D. Levy, with Edward Lauterbach, counsel for stockholders, met at the Hoffman House last night. They were called together to talk about reorganization, but the events of the evening crowded everything else out of discussion. They decided to meet again Thursday for a final report upon reorganization.

The scheme will almost certainly be abandoned.

BAIL FOR TWO DIRECTORS.

E. S. Stokes Bondsman for R. T. McDonald—Mr. Thompson Locked Up.

About the District Attorney's office there was an air of mystery yesterday morning immediately following the arrival of the officials.

It was announced early in the day that the Madison Square Bank's affairs were to be considered and acted upon, and this report was confirmed when Lawyer Untermyer, counsel for the receivers of the institution, visited the General Sessions Building.

Mr. Untermyer first went to Mr. Nicoll's private office, and, after a short interview there, went up stairs to the room of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, who draws up the indictments for the department. While with Mr. Lindsay, it was reported the receivers' attorney went over in detail such information as he had respecting the affairs of the defunct bank.

He pointed out, it is said, grounds upon which officers of the institution might be held criminally responsible for the financial complications. He is reported to have told Mr. Lindsay that more than $200,000 had been illegally obtained from the bank, and that indications pointed strongly to gross mismanagement.

A list of what the counsel for the receivers considered proofs of his allegations and other papers were left with the Assistant District Attorney.

Following Mr. Untermeyer's visit it was rumored that warrants would be issued for President Blaut, the cashier and all, the directors. Two of the officers, it was said, would be indicted for a felony and the others for misdemeanor in being parties to an alleged fraudulent insolvency.

The District Attorney, who had been trying a case in the United States Circuit Court, refused to discuss the matter, and Mr. Lindsay also would have nothing to say. Mr. Lindsay, however, was at work upon indictments for the consideration of the Grand Jury, who will take up the bank case to-morrow, it is expected.

Not long after Mr. Untermeyer's visit Frederick Uhlman, one of the Directors of the bank, called at the District Attorney's office. He was in company with Edgar Johnson of Hoadly, Johnson & Lauterbach, counsel for the bank Directors.

It was at first explained that Mr. Uhlman had called simply to learn what bonds might be required of him in case he was arrested. Later it was announced that he had practically surrendered himself and furnished bond in $5,000.

The method of procedure in causing the arrest of the bank officials, no indictment having been found, would be for the District Attorney to lodge information before one of the Judges of General Sessions, by whom a bench warrant might be issued.

This was sthe method followed yesterday, and eight warrants, it was understood, were issued.

The District Attorney did not remain in the city last evening, having started for Tuxedo on the 8:20 o'clock train. Up to the time of his departure he refused to say anything concerning the Madison Square Bank.

Judge Martine, when asked whether he expected the case to come before him in any way, last night said he had no knowledge of any proceedings in which he might take part. He was then waiting beyond court

man. Mr. Kalischer was taken to the General Sessions Building and bail fixed in $5,000 at 11:25 o'clock.

POLICE WOULD SAY LITTLE.

Superintendent Byrnes Admitted the Arrest of Thompson and McDonald.

There was an unusual amount of reticence at Police Headquarters last night over the arrest of the Madison Square Bank officials. The only scrap of information came from Superintendent Byrnes, as he and Inspector McLaughlin left for their homes shortly after 10 o'clock. It was an admission that Thompson and McDonald had been arrested.

An unusual hustle about the Detective Bureau during the evening indicated that something out of the ordinary was going on.

At 7:30 o'clock a carriage drove up to the Mott Street entrance, and out of it stepped E. S. Stokes, of the Hoffman House, Police Justice Grady, and Detective Sergeant Crowley. They entered by what is known as the "Aldermen's gate," the portal through which the "boodle" Aldermen were taken to headquarters.

Thence the party went to Inspector McLaughlin's office. Soon after Superintendent Byrnes and Inspector McLaughlin arrived and then there was a running to and fro. The officials secluded themselves from the reporters.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Mr. Stokes came out alone and directed the driver of the carriage to proceed to the Hoffman House. This move was simply a ruse, for after going a short distance the direction of the carriage was changed, and Mr. Stokes drove to the General Sessions building in Chambers Street.

A little later Detective Crowley emerged from the rear entrance of Police Headquarters with two well-dressed men and walked leisurely down Houston Street to the Bowery.

There the men went into the saloon on the corner and bought cigars while the detective stood on the corner. He refused to give any information about the arrests. He was rejoined by the two men and the trio boarded a Fourth Avenue car, rode down to Chambers Street, and went into the General Sessions building.

Shortly before 10 o'clock an old man, accompanied by a younger man, drove up to headquarters in a carriage. On entering the building the old man exhibited a note which he said he had just received informing him that Cashier Thompson was under arrest at Police Headquarters. He had come down to offer bail for Thompson. He was direct to and started for the General Sessions building.

At 10 o'clock Superintendent Byrnes and Inspector McLaughlin left headquarters for home. It was then that Superintendent Byrnes admitted the arrests.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the old man who had come to give bail for Thompson returned to Police Headquarters and went into the Detective Bureau. When he came out fifteen minutes later he said that the bail had not been accepted. Thompson was locked up at Headquarters all night.

THE HARTFORD BRIDGE SCANDAL

A Big Town Meeting Votes Not to Investigate the Matter.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23.—The proposed investigation of lobby expenses in the Legislature last June by means of which the East Hartford Bridge was transferred to the State was defeated in a big town meeting here this afternoon, by a vote of two to one.

Ex-Gov. Bulkeley was the leader of the citizens and taxpayers who demanded an investigation, and introduced the resolution appointing Prof. John J. McCook of Trinity, President James Boiter of the Hartford Bank, Charles E. Perkins, President Jacob L. Greene of the Connecticut Mutual Life, and Judge Nathaniel Shipman of the United States Court to investigate the expenditure of the money belonging to the town for the purpose of influencing legislation. The fight on the resolution was long and determined. Ex-Gov. Bulkeley maintained that it was the duty of Hartford to take the initiative in getting rid of the lobby influence at the Capitol, making it possible to secure legislation without being obliged to pay tribute to lobbyists. The spending of $15,000 by the town authorities in carrying through the Hartford Bridge bill was, he said, an invasion of popular rights.

Albert H. Walker, who was the Democratic leader of the House during the deadlock in the Legislature two years ago, was with the ex-Governor this afternoon. He declared the expenditure illegal, under a decision of the Supreme Court, and held that action could be brought against the lobby attorneys for the recovery of the money.

Mr. A. E. Burr was opposed to the investigation project. The Legislature appointed the first Selectmen of the towns of Hartford, East Hartford, Glastonbury, Manchester, and South Windsor on the Board of Management to protect the interests of these towns, said Mr. Burr, and they have taken care of their charge faithfully. "If you want to find out what was done with the money," he continued, "Lawyer Case can tell you." Mr. Burr said he did not believe a member of the Legislature had been bribed.

President Batterson of the Travelers' Insurance Company was not in favor, as he put it, "of hiring another set of lawyers to find out what had been done by the lawyers in the Capitol last June." He had been around the Capitol in times past with Gov. Bulkeley, and he knew that the members could not have been bought as cheaply as the ex-Governor seemed to think. "For two years," continued Mr. Batterson, "we didn't know who was Governor of Connecticut, for the reason that we had eight or ten lawyers in the case, and it cost a lot of money to employ them. Nobody asked for an investigation into the fees of those lawyers." Mr. Batterson said that it was a good bargain in getting rid of the bridge. He thought the expenditure of $35,000 last Summer in putting the bridge in the hands of the State should be buried and forgotten. An investigation should not be stirred up.

The five men who paid the money to the attorneys were First Selectmen George W. Fowler of this city, H. H. Goodrich of Glastonbury, C. W. Roberts of East Hartford, John S. Risley of Manchester, and Henry Pease of South Windsor. It has come out that the bridge company originally paid $5,000 for lobbying through the law compelling the towns to take the bridge for $210,000. The State paid $84,000 in relieving the towns of the burden.

YOUNG FAIR NOT ARRESTED.

The Ex-Senator's Son Indignantly Denies Some Reports About His Marriage.

Charles L. Fair, the son of ex-Senator Fair of California, whose name has recently figured in newspaper stories in a sensational way, because of his marriage to Caroline E. Smith, formerly of Jersey City, and known as Maud Nelson, is registered at the Hotel Bartholdi, with his wife. Last night he said there was no occasion for sensational stories about his marriage. Mrs. Fair came from her apartments and corroborated her husband's statement. The two seem to be as devoted to each other as two people on a bridal trip are expected to be. They reached this city Sunday from Chicago, and after a stay of a week they propose to go to Europe.

Mr. Fair is a short young man, about twenty-nine years old, with brown hair, gray eyes, and the appearance of a well-bred young man who has seen something of the world. Mrs. Fair has a matronly look. She is a brunette, with strong features, remarkable self-possession, and dignified bearing.

"I have seen the stories which have been published about me," said Mr. Fair, "and have been amused at some of them and indignant at others. They have started, in most instances, in the office of The San Francisco Examiner, which has attempted to blackmail me on several occasions.

"So far as my marriage is concerned, I have only to say that I have married the woman of my choice. I think I had the right to do so without consulting the editor of any newspaper."

"Is it true that your father has disinherited you?"

"If he has, I do not know it," said Mr. Fair. "He has not notified me that he has done so. The story that I had been arrested as being insane is also untrue. It was said that my father had caused this arrest because I had transferred all my property to my wife. As a matter of fact, I have not been arrested on the charge of insanity or any other charge."

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FREIGHT TRAFFIC HEAVIER.

An Improvement in Both East and West Bound Business.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—A marked improvement is to be noted in freight traffic. Shipments are now heavier than they were this time last year. The improvement appears both to east-bound and west-bound traffic. There is this peculiar feature in regard to west-bound shipments, a large proportion of them are less than carload lots. This shows a disposition on the part of Western jobbers and merchants to live from hand to mouth. It is an indication that the present volume of traffic will be maintained.

East-bound shipments of dead freight last week amounted to 63,234 tons, as compared with 54,075 tons for the previous week, and 61,616 tons for the corresponding week last year. Lake shipments fell off considerably. They amounted to 114,460 tons, against 140,100 tons for the previous week. Through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the all-rail routes increased by nearly 2,000 tons. They aggregated 29,200 tons last week, against 27,528 tons for the previous week, and 28,167 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The proportions of through shipments carried by the competing roads last week were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 8.7 per cent.; Big Four, 7.2 per cent.; Chicago and Erie, 10.3 per cent.; Grand Trunk, 6.2 per cent.; Lake Shore, 17.7 per cent.; Michigan Central, 9.2 per cent.; Nickel Plate, 8.5 per cent.; Panhandle, 9.1 per cent.; Fort Wayne, 14 per cent., and Wabash, 9.1 per cent.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Judge Swan, in the United States Circuit Court in Detroit, yesterday, by consent of all parties concerned, appointed the Hon. Don M. Dickinson receiver of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad. The application for a receiver was made on Sept. 11 last by Rosewell G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York. Rolston wanted Mr. Beadle, and a holder of some $200,000 of the road's bonds wanted Gen. Alger, President of the railroad, appointed as receiver. Mr. Dickinson's bond is $50,000.

—Judge Kelly of the Union Pacific law department in Omaha says in an interview: "The talk about abrogation of the contract with the Northwest Road is both premature and unwarranted. The business over the Burlington and the Rock Island is gone beyond hope of recall. Milwaukee could not give us one-tenth of the local business received from the Northwest. I do not think there is anything in the idea of the Northwest building to Ogden to the disadvantage of the Union Pacific."

—Judge Morris, in the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore, has directed the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, trustee, to sell the Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line Railroad, which is now in the hands of a receiver. The order was the result of an application by Joseph S. Ricker and other bondholders, representing $410,000 of the $500,000 first mortgage bonds. The road has a second mortgage indebtedness of $500,000, and a capital stock of $500,000. The sale will be made at public auction at any time and place the trustee may select.

—The appeal of the Columbus Southwestern Railroad Company from the judgment of the Georgia courts in its suit with Wright, Controller of the State, to the Supreme Court of the United States, has been advanced for oral argument on the second Monday in January. This is one of the cases of which several are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, where the court has been asked to define the limit and scope of the taxing power of the State as related to railroad corporations.

—For more than twenty years Capt. C. Hetler of Fort Wayne, Ind., has been the purchasing agent of lumber for the Pennsylvania Company west of Pittsburg. Commencing Nov. 1 he will have all the lines east of Pittsburg added to his jurisdiction, which will then extend from New-York to Chicago.

—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told a reporter for a Chicago newspaper that he favored lower rates for passengers in the ordinary day coaches and higher rates for the rich patrons of the parlor cars.

—While on his way to the World's Fair about ten days ago, George J. Gould was met at Detroit by General Manager Hays of the Wabash, and together they inspected the new Chicago-Detroit extension of the Wabash Road.

—J. W. Reinhart, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, left this city last Sunday for Topeka, Kan., to attend the annual meeting of that company, which will be held on Thursday.

—The Pittsburg agency of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which was discontinued early in the Summer, has been re-established with S. P. Kennedy as agent.

—A goodly proportion of the returning World's Fair excursionists stop at Niagara Falls for a day or two, thereby causing an unusual activity at that point for this season.

—Holders of Central Trust Company receipts for Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago stock will receive 1 per cent on common and preferred stock due them to-morrow.

—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road carried more than 170,000 passengers into Chicago last week, according to reports of its officers.

—A call has been issued for a meeting of the Southwestern Traffic Association in St. Louis next Monday.

—President Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central reached home from Chicago last evening.

—Theodore W. Voorhees, First Vice President of the Reading Road, was in New-York yesterday.

Still Claiming Their Dead.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 23.—Four more bodies of the victims of Friday's wreck on the Chicago and Grand Trunk were positively identified this morning.

ALDRICH, Mrs. EVELYN A., Edwardsburg, Mich.
BROWN, J. R., Strathoy, Ontario.
DARLAN, OLIVER, Tilsonburg, Ontario.
DARLAN, Mrs. OLIVER, Tilsonburg, Ontario.
LAXE, G. J., New-York City.
REISS, J. M., Chicago.

Mr. Laxe's body was identified by his brother, Charles E. Laxe of 18 East Twenty-first Street, New-York, and his sister, Miss Belle Laxe. It was thought that Mr. and Mrs. Darling of Tilsonburg, Ontario, had been identified, but it proved not to be so. Eighteen bodies have been positively identified. Two Colgrove brothers of London, Ontario, have partially identified a body as that of their father, and relatives of Mrs. Miller of New-York have also partially identified a body as hers. There are eight unidentified bodies.

WANT M'KANE INVESTIGATED

METHODIST PREACHERS SORRY HE BELONGS TO THEIR CHURCH.

The Coney Island Chief's Clerical Defender Again Comes to His Rescue, but Ministers Would Not Be Balked a Second Time—They Hold a Meeting and Adopt Resolutions — Presiding Elder Asked to Look Into McKane's Record as a Churchman.

The Methodist Preachers' Association wants to have an investigation of John Y. McKane's Sunday-school Superintendency, as it stands in the shadow of his building in which prize fights have been held.

The Methodist ministers of New-York and for many miles outside of this district feel very keenly as an insult to their church the membership in it of John Y. McKane, Chief of Police of Coney Island and Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school at Sheepshead Bay.

These ministers know that Mayor Boody is posing as the man who stopped the fight at Coney Island. They know that John Y. McKane had before them as his defender the Rev. J. A. Churchill, pastor of the Methodist Church at Sheepshead Bay, of which McKane is the Sunday-school Superintendent.

They know that, with nothing more to build upon than McKane's simple denials, Mr. Churchill at their meeting last week kept them, by talking speciously to the time limit, from carrying out the will of the majority and condemning in resolutions the brutality which their committee reported was countenanced at Coney Island.

So, when, at the meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association in the Methodist Book Concern Building yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Churchill again talked to the time limit, more than 100 angry preachers determined that the time had come when, regardless of any interference, they were morally bound to join the great body which has so successfully protested through The New-York Times against prize fighting in Kings County.

When their meeting had transacted its ordinary business there came up under the head of unfinished business the resolutions presented by Dr. J. W. Johnston, for the committee, at the last meeting. These resolutions most strongly condemned prize fighting and named as the particularly guilty parties John Y. McKane, Justice R. V. B. Newton, Sheriff Courtney, and Justice Tighe. Had not Mr. Churchill interfered for so long a time these resolutions would have been adopted at the last meeting and the Methodist Preachers' Association would have been enrolled in the ranks of the successful protestants against the international prize fight.

The fact that they were balked in their intention made the preachers very angry. Yesterday morning, recognizing the fact that The New-York Times had prevented the proposed prize fight, and that the situation was, therefore, changed, the same committee which presented last week's resolutions had others prepared, and they were presented through Dr. Johnston, Chairman of the committee.

At the regular meeting Mr. Churchill again talked to the time limit. But the preachers, determined to act, called a meeting after the regular one had adjourned. This time there was no opposition that could not be speedily downed in the interests of right and justice, and after a very brief debate the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the preachers of New-York and vicinity, desire to put ourselves on record as opposed to the prize fights being held at Coney Island, and demand that the laws of our State governing such contests be rigidly enforced, and regret that one of the members of our Church is said to be implicated in the matter.

Resolved, That the attention of the Presiding Elder of the district in which the said member holds his Church relations be requested to investigate the charges made against his character in connection with these prize fights that proper action may be taken in the premises.

There was one thing which seemed to have slipped the minds of the Methodist ministers. That is, that while Mayor Boody somewhat pompously announces that there will be no international prize fight at Coney Island, where he has no authority, he does not say a word against the brutal exhibitions which he allows to be held in Brooklyn, where he has authority, at least to consult his master as to his course.

The Stagg Athletic Club has had many "knock-out" fights in its clubhouse. The Varuna Boat Club, Justice Tighe's home favorite, has had many a fight on a finish, and Mayor Boody has said nothing.

Even in Brooklyn barrooms fights are arranged and afterward carried out with effect. Only Sunday night, "Billy" Ernst, the fighter, who was knocked into insensibility at Coney Island about two weeks ago, was knocked out by "Nick" Rother. The fight was for a wager of $25 a side, and was arranged in the saloon of Peter Oppers, Myrtle Avenue, near Schuetzen Park, Ridgewood.

An official who holds a high position in the Brooklyn City Railroad Company covered the wager of Ernst's manager, Williams. In the second round Ernst was knocked out and remained unconscious for forty-five minutes.

Williams claimed that Ernst was too light for his opponent, and himself challenged Rother. On this fight he wagered $50, and this, too, was covered by the Brooklyn City Railroad official. The men fought three rounds, and Williams went to the ground to join his brutal partner in unconsciousness.

And so, right in the territory where Mayor Boody is supposed to rule, the law whose infraction he claims to have prevented at Coney Island is being violated without the slightest interference.

WATCHING THE REGISTRATION.

Superintendent Byrnes Says His Men Are Well Prepared to Prevent Fraud.

Superintendent Byrnes, when asked by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday about the reports of illegal registration on the east side, particularly in the Third Assembly District, published in a morning paper, said:

"There is nothing new in this. Similar rumors are in circulation and statements are published every year just previous to the election, in which one party or the other is charged with colonizing fraudulent voters and procuring illegal registration. I am not giving out any information about these rumors and charges at present, but I will say that ever since the first day of registration the Police Department has been industriously engaged in verifying the lists.

"The Police Inspectors, the Captains of Police, and the precinct detectives have been instructed to pay the most particular attention to this business, and, besides these officers, detectives from the Detective Bureau at the central office are making an investigation on similar lines, without the knowledge of the others engaged in the task.

"When the proper testimony has been collected, it will be presented to the District Attorney for the consideration of the Grand Jury, and indictments and warrants will be asked for for the guilty parties.

"As heretofore, the warrants will be held by the policemen stationed at the polling places on the day of election, when every person who is fraudulently registered will be arrested upon his attempt to vote."

Alfred R. Conkling called upon the District Attorney yesterday in regard to the alleged illegal registration and colonization in the Third Assembly District. As a result these Republican Inspectors of Elections were subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury to-day: August Webber, 34 Forsyth Street; Philip Shobel, 59 Eldridge Street; John Fergo and Nicholas Eggers, 34 Eldridge Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Table Talk.

Our little tea tables are beautiful enough to inspire an autocrat to become the autocrat of the Tea Table. They are graceful in shape and artistic in every way. Dining tables are handsomer than usual. Specimens of distinctly Greek ornamentation are shown, others are as distinctly modern. There are card tables, hall tables, library tables, and for the parlor tables in an almost endless variety of styles and shapes.

Each piece is marked at the manufacturing price.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

BRILL BROS.
Important! If True.

Any store news we tell you may be relied upon as perfectly true. And it is quite as important as it is true.

TRUE IT IS

that there is no place on this side of the earth that does more to win favor and patronage.

We start the week a-rolling with

THREE MAGNIFICENT OFFERS.

70 FINE FALL OVERCOATS left out of 350. Our customers evidently thought well of them..... **$7.48**

34 BLUE KERSEY WINTER OVERCOATS. We can conscientiously recommend these as being superior in point of fit, make, and finish to any our competitors can offer you..... **$10.99**

55 STYLISH BLACK CHEVIOT CAPE COATS. We expect a large run on the above. Don't get left..... **$14.99**

Goods exchanged or money refunded.

BRILL BROS.,
RELIABLE ADVERTISERS OF FACTS.
43 CORTLANDT ST., Bet. Elevated Stations. | 753 & 755 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

Make a Law of Their Own.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 23.—Finding that the Minnesota gambling law is defective, the merchants of St. Paul have determined to use their powerful influence to secure the closing of the pool rooms. The members of the Jobbers' Union have resolved that they will not hereafter employ any person found frequenting pool or gambling rooms. Men in the employ of the merchants will be daily stationed in the big pool rooms and employes found there of the houses connected with the Jobbers' Union will be discharged. The Western Union Telegraph Company is also discharging all its men found betting in the pool rooms.

A Spanish Steamer Stranded.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—The Spanish steamer Murciano, from New-Orleans for Lambert Point, Va., loaded with cotton and grain, is stranded a mile and a quarter south of the life-saving station at Wallop's Beach, Va. Of her crew of thirty, nine were brought ashore by the surf-boat crew, who expect to rescue the remainder. The steamer is in fair condition.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6 22	Sun sets...5 07	Moon sets...5 26	P M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A M	A M	A M
Sandy H'k..6 36	Gov. Isl...6 59	Hell Gate...8 52
P M	P M	P M
Sandy H'k..7 09	Gov. Isl...7 24	Hell Gate...9 17

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

A M	A M	A M
Sandy H'k.12 42	Gov. Isl...12 52	Hell Gate...2 30
P M	P M	P M
Sandy H'k.12 57	Gov. Isl...1 29	Hell Gate...2 57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 24.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P M
Alsen, Gibraltar	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Berlin, Southampton	3:00 A M	6:00 A M
City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Rhyland, Antwerp	2:30 P M	4:30 P M
Teutonic, Liverpool	1:00 P M	4:00 P M

THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Dania, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A M
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P M	3:00 P M

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

Alaska, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A M
Amaranth, Montevideo	.....	
Campania, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A M
Caribbee, St. Croix	.....	12 M
Edam, Amsterdam	.....	3:00 P M
Elbe, Bremen	.....	9:00 A M
Furnessia, Glasgow	.....	8:00 A M
La Champagne, Havre	.....	6:00 A M
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Saratoga, Havana	.....	1:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 24.—Cuflo, Liverpool, Oct. 14; Edam, Rotter-dam, Oct. 10; Elbe, Bremen, Oct. 15; Mobile, London, Oct. 13; Muriel, State of California, Glasgow, Oct. 14; Westernland, Antwerp, Oct. 14.

ST. KITT'S, Oct. 16; Saratoga, Havana, Oct. 19;

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.—California, Gibraltar, Oct. 12; Massdam, Plymouth, Oct. 13; Yamuri, Havana, Oct. 21.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26.—Aller, Bremen, Oct. 17; Amalfi, Hamburg, Oct. 9; Hekla, Christiansand, Oct. 13; Olympia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.—Caracas, La Guayra, Oct. 21; Columbia, Southampton, Oct. 20; Germania, Liverpool, Oct. 15; Portsman, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.—America, London, Oct. 15; Croft, Dundee, Oct. 14; Gellert, Hamburg, Oct. 16; New-York, Southampton, Oct. 21; Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Arrived--New-York, Monday, Oct. 23.

SS Wyanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Oct. 13, via Movville, with mdse and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS Alaska, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool Oct. 14, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse and passengers to A. M. Underhill. Arrived at the Bar at 3 55 P M 24th.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Grierson, Leghorn, &c., Sept. 5, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8 10 A M.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Garrick, Leghorn, &c., July 22, via Gibraltar Oct. 8, with mdse to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A M.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Brown, Patras, &c., Sept. 23, with mdse to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A M.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Oct. 11, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 40 A M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Watkins, Southampton Oct. 14, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 24 P M.

SS Olinda, (Port.,) Rosa, Oporto, Lisbon, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 2 40 P M.

SS America, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Bremen Oct. 11, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 30 P M.

SS Hermann, (Belg.,) Meyer, Antwerp Sept. 28 via Boston, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P M.

Ship Glenolova, (of Dundee,) Watt, Glasgow 22 ds, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

Ship J. V. Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fritz, Hamburg 26 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Reaper of Bath, Taylor, Portland, Oregon, 128 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Brig Cameo, Proctor, San Domingo City 20 ds, with mdse to Bertram Brothers.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, S, moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

Spoken.

White Star Line SS Cuflo, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New-York, was spoken Oct. 19 in lat 47 50, lon 43.

Ship Peterborough, (Br.,) Capt. Murchie, from New-York Aug. 30 for Yokohama, was spoken Sept. 26 in lat 14 N, lon 28 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Fertmann, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard Oct. 21.

SS Hafis, (Ger.,) Capt. Oehelmann, from Bremen for New-York, passed Dover Oct. 21.

SS Pen Albert, (Br.,) Capt. Bird, from Japan and China for New-York via Suez, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Oct. 7 for Deptford and Antwerp, passed the Lizard today.

North German Lloyd SS Venetia, Capt. Von Bassewitz, from Gothenburg, &c., for New-York, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Rapaja (Br.) sld. from Gibraltar for New-York Oct. 16.

SS Dora Foster, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Oct. 20.

SS Winfield, (Br.,) from Hamburg, sld. from Swansea for New-York Oct. 20.

SS Buckingham (Br.) sld. from Liverpool for New-York Oct. 21.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Cuvier (Br.) sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglass, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Lisnacrieve, (Br.,) Capt. Lawson, from Hamburg, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York Sept. 23 via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Swinemunde Oct. 18.

SS Emelia, (Ital.,) Capt. Bruno, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. at Naples Oct. 20.

SS Charles T. Jones, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New-York Oct. 6, arr. at Antwerp Oct. 21.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Willshire, from New-York Oct. 4, arr. at London to-day.

SS F. Cyland, (Dutch,) Capt. De Boer, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 1 A M to-day.

SS Peruvian, (Br.,) Capt. Eastway, from New-York Oct. 12 for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York Oct. 6, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York Sept. 28 via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 23.—North German Lloyd SS Werra, Capt. Pohls, from New-York, arr. here at 1 P M yesterday and proceeded for Genoa.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 23.—North German Lloyd SS Saale, Capt. Ringk, from Bremen, sld. hence for New-York at 5 P M yesterday.

Simple ailments neglected may grow deadly. A handy remedy is

Beecham's Pills
(Worth a Guinea a Box.)

in all cases where Liver and Stomach trouble is suspected.

25 cents a box.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED
HILL'S
DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS

will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, cause no sickness, and may be given in tea or coffee *without the knowledge of the patient*, and will cause him to *voluntarily* quit smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT may be easily cured at home by the use of Hill's Special Formula Gold Tablets.

IMPORTANT.

A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of *Tobacco or Stimulants*, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums.

When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make *no effort* in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is *voluntarily* given up.

HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all *first-class* druggists at $1 per package.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.

The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

REMEMBER, we *guarantee* a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us.

FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application.

If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us $1.00 and we will forward you package by mail.

Address THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., LIMA, OHIO.

DON'T BUY LAMPS BEFORE SEEING

THE NEW LAMP---THE "MILLER"
(Patented 1893.)

All who have seen it are delighted with the new features used exclusively in the "Miller." Every lamp warranted, and none genuine without our Trademark, The "Miller."

We make a full line of staple and beautiful designs.

Edward Miller & Co., 10 & 12 College Place, New-York. (Manufacturers since 1844.)

In Boston at 63 Pearl St. Factories at Meriden, Ct.

Ask your dealers for the "Miller" lamp. Send for circular.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The Offerings at Auction Yesterday and for To-day.

Yesterday's announced auction sales of real estate were not carried out. Messrs. Richard V. Harnett & Co.'s offerings were adjourned and a postponement had to be taken of most of the lots of the Vyse estate in the Twenty-third Ward, which were put up by Mr. James L. Wells.

With regard to the latter sale, the inclement weather had much to do with its want of success. Bidders were few in number. Another circumstance which, doubtless, had its influence, was the apparent reluctance of the representative of the owners of the property to let the sale proceed quickly enough. This was noted by the audience, who inferred that the sale was not to be an absolute one, unless prices proved satisfactory. The impression made may have been an erroneous one, but it had weight. The property offered is well known, and most, if not all of it, is of a kind to prove a profitable investment. On this occasion, too, the terms offered were exceedingly liberal. Hundreds of persons have visited the property, and, had the weather and other circumstances favored, a successful sale would doubtless have been had. As it was, only eleven lots were disposed of when the auctioneer, after consultation, announced that, in consequence of the lack of bidding and of the unsatisfactory prices, the sale of the property would be postponed to a future day.

The lot, 25 by 100, at the northwest corner of Boone Avenue and Freeman Street, was sold for $1,075 to William J. Martin, who also bought the two lots adjoining, on the avenue, at $750 each. The lot at the southeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and Charlotte Place went at $2,025 to R. C. Schaider. Two adjoining lots on the Boulevard were sold at $1,450 each to Herbert L. Mullarkey, and the next two at $1,400 each to John O'Connell. The lot at southwest corner of Hoe Avenue and Charlotte Place was sold to Patrick Fenton for $1,275. Two lots on the east side of Hoe Avenue, between Freeman and Charlotte Places, went at $875 each to James Quinn.

Messrs. Bernard S. Levy & Son have sold to Emil Levy, 313 West Eighty-first Street, three-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 56, with extension, by 100, for $26,000.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, which are all to be at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, 289 Avenue B, east side, 22 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses Herrman, referee, 447 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 133 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,185.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,430.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Leroy B. Crane, referee, 317 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet

VALKYRIE'S SAILORS FETED

ENTERTAINED BY YACHTMASTERS AND ENGINEERS.

Two Hundred Skippers and Yacht Seamen Spin Yarns Over a Jovial Banquet Table and Pledge Lasting Friendship—Capt. Wicks of the Electra Presided and Capt. Cranfield Wore a Green Cap—Words of Praise for the English Cutter's Commander and His Skillful Crew.

Capt. Cranfield and the crew of the English cutter Valkyrie were feted by the Yachtmasters and Engineers' Association of Tebo's Yacht Basin last night. The yachtmasters and engineers thought that to entertain the visitors would help to establish the feeling of good fellowship between the sailors of England and America, and at the same time they wanted to show how they appreciated the brilliant seamanship shown by the Englishmen in handling the Valkyrie in the cup races.

The dinner was served in Prospect Hall, 363 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, and although the hall is a large one its seating capacity was taxed to the utmost. More than 200 sat down to the dinner. The hall was tastefully decorated. The ensigns of England and America were draped together at each end of the room, the international code of signals was placed all around the room, and palms, cut flowers, and greens helped to make the scene a very pretty one.

The Valkyrie men were on hand in time and attracted lots of attention as they went from the yacht at Tebo's to the hall. They wore their blue jerseys with the word "Valkyrie" and the initials "R. Y. S." embroidered on the front of each. Capt. "Willie" Cranfield led the men, and when they arrived at the hall they were received by Capt. Wicks, Capt. Betts, Engineer North, and Theodore Krombach. Each man was decorated with a big yellow chrysanthemum. The hue of their jerseys and the yellow flowers helped to make Lord Dunraven's colors more conspicuous.

About 8:30 o'clock dinner was announced, and Capt. Wicks, the Chairman of the association, escorted Capt. Cranfield to the seat of honor at the head of the table. Mate Ponder, Navigator Harvey, and the thirty-five sailors of the Valkyrie followed, while the orchestra played "God Save the Queen," and the American sailors cheered. The Englishmen occupied a long table in the centre of the room, with Capt. Wicks at the head and Capt. Cranfield on his right.

There were about 200 present at the dinner, and among them were old shellbarks who have sailed yachts for years and have won many races. All were loud in their praises of the Englishmen, and of the ability shown by Capt. Cranfield. There was Capt. "Nick" David of the steamer Stranger, a skipper who has handled yachts for a quarter of a century. Capt. Bowen, who has grown gray at the wheel, and who is now in charge of Manning's Basin, was there. So was Capt. Cooley of the steamer Radha, Capt. Betts of the schooner Miranda, Capt. Wicks of the steamer Electra, Capt. W. A. Pressey of the Vamoose, Capt. Roberts of the steamer Emu, Capt. Kelleher of the schooner Triton, Capt. C. E. Barley of the steamer Corsair, Capt. Celiamore of the steamer Wadena, Capt. C. T. Webster of the schooner Orythea, Capt. Charles E. Woods of the sloop Rose Marie, Capt. Charles Belmont of the sloop Sagitta, Capt. J. W. Stafford of the schooner Siren, Capt. E. L. Rowland of the schooner Elma, Capt. Richards of the steamer Ladoga, Capt. Fish of the Vesta, Capt. Frank T. Acker of the schooner Cavalier, Capt. Matthews of the schooner Brunhilde, Capt. Crosly of the schooner Coronet, Capt. C. Percival of the schooner Republic, Capt. Gulley, Chief Engineer Sand of Tebos, Superintendent C. E. Brown, Chief Engineer Frank Broughton of the steamer Spindrift, Superintendent Walford of the Iron Steamboat Company, Superintendent Gregory of the boats belonging to the Jersey Central Railroad, Chief Engineer Porter of the steamer Nourmahal, Chief Engineer North of the steamer Electra, Assistant Engineer F. Hummel and Mate Johnson of the Nourmahal, G. W. Lyons, Gus Basch, Alderman R. T. Blume, T. S. Sprung, Capt. Thomas Avery, Chief Engineer Baker of the Stranger, Steward Petersen of the steamer Oneida, Daniel Clark, and W. Bishop. All these men are well known in the yachting world, and the yarns they spun of past contests on the ocean would make good reading for months.

When all were seated, Capt. Wicks welcomed all present and told how they had met to honor their visitors, the Englishmen. Capt. Wicks has evidently taken a good lesson from ex-Commodore Gerry, and that efficient officer is to be congratulated on having a skipper who can handle a yacht so expertly and so gracefully occupy that position at the head of a banqueting table.

When Capt. Wicks had finished, every one set to work to study the menu and enjoy the dinner. The cards were very tastefully arranged. Old Glory and the Union Jack were painted at the top, and under them were the words, "Valkyrie Dinner. Our Tribute." The various dishes were facetiously named after prominent yacht skippers. One was "Brand" new salmon, Hansen sauce and Dunraven potatoes. Capt. Nick Dand recommended this to everyone. Then there was "Johnson" filet of beef, Crosby sauce, and Fish peas. There were four salads, named "Porter," "Sherlock," "Wicks," and "Sam Slicks," and as no one wished to hurt the feelings of any of these skippers all were declared good.

With the dessert came bonbons. Each one present had to snap his, and wear the paper cap it contained. Capt. Cranfield's face is tanned red and his beard is of the fiery hue. His cap was a green one, and a general laugh was caused when he put it on his head by one jolly sailor remarking, in a stage whisper, "The green above the red."

During the dinner the Menlo Quartet, composed of Messrs. E. and C. Senne, J. H. Jackson, and G. B. Knoblock, sang. Then came the toasts and speeches. Capt. Betts gave the first one, "Our Guests," and Capt. Cranfield, in a few well-chosen words, replied. He thanked every one on behalf of the Valkyrie's crew for the entertainment, and invited all to visit them in England. He said he hoped to be back again and meet every one next year.

Then came the toasts, the President, the Queen, the New-York Yacht Club and American yachting fraternity, and the Prince of Wales and the Royal Yacht Squadron. Several of the Englishmen spoke, and Sailor Roper sang some songs.

It was early in the morning when the sailors left the hall, and every one declared he never had such a good time.

The Valkyrie is now in Tebo's Basin. She is in shape for the Winter. Her sprung mast has been taken out, and before she goes next year she will have a new one. Capt. Cranfield and his crew will go home to-morrow on the Teutonic.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

LIEUT. JAMES A. SHIPTON, First Artillery, is relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, and Lieut. Frank W. Coe, First Artillery, is detailed as a member.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL met at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Monday. Detail: Major Francis Moore, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. O. E. Pollock, Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. G. C. De Rudio, Seventh Cavalry, Capt. G. P. Borden, Fifth Infantry; Capt. J. R. Chapin, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. H. J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry; E. P. Pendleton, Twenty-third Infantry; H. C. Davis, Third Artillery; G. W. Read, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Hugh Swain, Twenty-third Infantry; E. B. Winans, Jr., Fifth Cavalry; T. F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry; F. W. Kobbe, Twenty-third Infantry, Second Lieut. F. G. Mauldin, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Capt. C. A. Warden, Seventh Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Capt. George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. H. C. Clark, Twenty-third Infantry, ten days' extension; Assistant Surgeon H. W. Ball, one month; Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Tenth Cavalry, fourteen days; Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, one month from Nov. 1, with permission to apply for three months' extension.

CAPT. JOHN J. HADEN, Eighth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, and is ordered to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty with Company G.

LIEUT. EDWARD N. JONES, JR., Eighth Infantry, is relieved as a member of general court-martial at Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

Navy News.

THE CRUISER CHICAGO, flagship of the European Squadron of the United States Navy, and the gunboat Bennington sailed yesterday from Malaga for Barcelona. The Bennington will touch at Melilla, Morocco, where the recent fighting between the Moors and Spaniards has been in progress.

THE UNITED STATES TRAINING SHIP PORTSMOUTH sailed from Newport for the New York Navy Yard yesterday, where she will be overhauled before going upon another cruise.

LIEUT. J. J. KRUPP is ordered to torpedo instruction. Gunner A. H. Whitney is detailed from the Bliss Works, Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders.

An Arab Stronghold Captured.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—News has reached here from the Congo State that the Belgian forces have captured Kirundu, an Arab stronghold, near Stanley Falls.

MISS GERARD WANTS A DIVORCE.

The Third Marriage of the Actress as Unhappy as the Previous Ones.

Miss Bettina Gerard, the actress, a daughter of Gen. Ordway of Washington, and once the wife of the rich Mr. Padelford of Baltimore, has had another matrimonial experience which is terminating as unhappily as her preceding ones. This one has been brief, and the fact that she was married again was not known until proceedings for divorce were begun. She was married to Harrison J. Wolfe by Judge Lockwood in Jersey City on Sept. 18.

Miss Gerard played at the Academy of Music last night in the piece entitled "In Old Kentucky." She gave no evidences that she was not in her usual spirits, although during the day she had been nearly prostrated because the news of her secret marriage and proposed divorce had been made public.

Mr. Wolfe was a member of the company in which Miss Gerard plays up to last week, when his connection with it was severed. The two had met in August, when Mr. Wolfe was the leading man of the company. The company was playing in the Columbus Theatre, Harlem, at the time of the marriage. Their married life was happy for a short time only. Mr. Wolfe complains that his wife received letters of a startling character, and he says there were other incidents of such a nature that he could not live with her with any degree of happiness. Finally, he says, he told her she might bring a suit for divorce on fictitious charges and he would make no appearance in answer.

Miss Gerard, so some of her friends said yesterday, had married Mr. Wolfe in a fit of pique. She had been engaged to another man, and the course of their alleged true love did not run smoothly. Whereupon she became Mrs. Wolfe.

Miss Gerard was first married to Mr. Padelford in great style about six years ago. For a time they lived in Europe and were prominent figures in social circles. They had one child, who is living with Gen. Ordway in Washington. After her divorce from Mr. Padelford Miss Gerard married John J. Raffael, an opera singer. They separated in about a year.

Miss Gerard told a reporter for The New-York Times last night that she had lived happily as the wife of Mr. Wolfe three days only.

"I married him," she said, "because I had had a quarrel with another man to whom I was engaged. I did it purely out of pique. Mr. Wolfe had often asked me to be his wife. I went to him after my quarrel with the other man and asked him if he were ready to marry me. He said 'Yes,' and we were married the next day. I never loved him, although I think he is a jolly good fellow, and I like him. After we had agreed to separate he came to my flat one night, after he had been drinking, and choked my maid and struck me. I overlooked it because I knew he did not realize what he was doing. I still love the other man. What will not a woman do in a fit of pique?"

The Old Boar's Head Hotel Burned.

EXETER, N. H., Oct. 23.—The famous Old Boar's Head Hotel, on Boar's Head Bluff, on Hampton Beach, was burned to-day. The bowling alleys and stables were saved by the use of wet blankets and carpets. About one-half of the furniture is saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective chimney in the laundry. Col. P. H. Dumas, the proprietor, and a few servants were in the house. The loss to Col. Dumas will reach $30,000. The hotel was insured for $10,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, rain, high east winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, rain in southern portion, fair in northern portion, southeast winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain, except clearing in the early morning in Western Massachusetts and Western Connecticut, brisk and high southeast winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded by rain in the early morning, fresh and brisk southeast winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, preceded by rain in the early morning, fresh southeast winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair, slight changes in the temperature, cooler Wednesday, fresh southeast winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, south winds, fresh on the coast. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, south winds.

EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in northern, showers in southern portion, north winds fresh on the east coast. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, south winds. LOUISIANA, fair, cooler in the northwest portino, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, variable winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, cooler, south. shifting to west winds. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer during Tuesday, cooler Tuesday night, south winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, partly cloudy, warmer during Tuesday, colder Tuesday night, winds shifting to southeast and increasing in force.

OHIO, generally fair, cooler Tuesday and decidedly cooler Tuesday night, winds shifting to southwest and increasing in force on Lake Erie. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair during Tuesday, much lower temperature, brisk and high northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, except showers in extreme north portion, colder, high west winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally cloudy, with rain in eastern portion, much colder, high northwest winds.

WISCONSIN, showers in the early morning, quickly followed by fair weather, colder, much colder in eastern portion, high northwest winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, except cooler in extreme eastern portion, northwest winds, becoming variable. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, colder, except in extreme Northwest Iowa, decidedly colder, high northwest winds, northerly on the coast.

NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, warmer, except cooler in Western and Southern Kansas, north winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, west winds.

RIVERS.—The rivers will remain about stationary.

SIGNALS are displayed on all lake stations, except Erie, Buffalo, and Rochester, and on the Atlantic coast from New-York to Portland.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The Atlantic coast storm has dissipated over the Middle Atlantic coast. Easterly gales have prevailed on the New-Jersey and Southern New-England coasts, attended by heavy rain. A storm of marked energy has advanced from Kansas to the region north of Lake Superior, attended by gales and light rain in the Northwestern States.

The weather conditions continue very unsettled, with the barometer considerably below the normal off the Middle and South Atlantic coasts. At 4 P. M. an unusually heavy ocean swell from the east was reported from Cape Henry, and vessels that left port in the morning were returning on account of heavy weather at sea.

A decided fall in temperature has occurred from Minnesota to Northeastern Kansas, elsewhere the temperature has risen. Fair weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States. In New-England rain will be followed by clearing weather.

In the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Western lake region there will be a marked fall in temperature.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	56°	62°	3:30 P. M.	60°	60°
6 A. M.	56°	60°	6 P. M.	61°	59°
9 A. M.	56°	57°	9 P. M.	50°	58°
12 M.	62°	61°	12 P. M.	49°	59°

Average temperature yesterday.....59½°
Average for same date last year.....55°
Average for same date last fifteen years.....50°

Directum to Race Mascot.

Monroe Salisbury has matched Directum, 2:05¼, against the pacer Mascot, 2:04, holder of the world's pacing record in a race. Directum holds the world's trotting record for a race. The match is for $5,000 a side and will be trotted at Columbus, Ohio, over the Fleetwood track. Ed Geers offered to match Robert J. against Mascot for $2,500 $5,000 to a side, but Mascot's owner refused.

Mothers,

when nursing babies, need a nourishment that will give them strength and make their milk rich.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, nourishes mothers and makes babies fat and healthy. Gives strength to growing children. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

IS A RACE TRACK A PUBLIC PLACE?

The Question that Vice Chancellor Pitney Is to Decide.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 23.—The application of Tracy Bronson of The New-York Times to make permanent an injunction forbidding the Monmouth Park Racing Association to exclude him from its track was before Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day on argument. Thomas N. McCarter, for Mr. Bronson, claimed that the track is a public place, open to every one, and therefore the association could not exclude any one from the track. The public was invited by advertisement, and tickets of admission were publicly sold, and the track could not be considered as private grounds. The association had no right to exclude respectable persons.

Counselor W. Vredenberg, for the association, contended that the place was private to the extent that the association had the right to make such rules and regulations as it pleased, and to exclude persons who might be objectionable to it, or who might injure its business. The complainant, he contended, had injured the association's business because he had libeled the association.

Vice Chancellor Pitney said that no question of libel could enter into the case. Defendant might show that certain articles had injured the business at the race track, but it was not competent to enter into any allegation of libel.

The argument lasted through the day, and Vice Chancellor Pitney took the papers and reserved decision.

BILLIARD GAMES COMPARED.

Contests Last Night on the English and the American Tables.

The lovers of billiards who attended the testimonial tendered to John Roberts, the English champion, in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last night had an opportunity of comparing the Yankee balk-line and the English spot-stroke games. First Roberts and De Oro played two games on the English table, and then George Slosson and Maurice Daly gave an exhibition on the American table.

Across the water the English game may be popular for years to come, but the chances are that it will never meet with general favor in this country. Last night while Roberts and De Oro were playing the spectators looked on in silence. As soon as Slosson and Daly began their contest, however, all was attention. Difficult draws, masse, brilliant open-table work, all drew forth rounds of applause, and nearly everybody admitted that the English game was a good one, but our style was far superior.

"Those cannons," said "Billy" Sexton, "make me very weary. Just look at the work of Slosson and Daly. Why, there's no comparison. We gave up the English game twenty years ago, and nothing will ever go in this country but balk-line and cushion carroms."

Daly played a strong game against Slosson and won by a score of 200 to 176. Slosson had poor luck in getting the ivories together, and only once—his last inning—did he make a good showing. On this occasion he made a run of 88, and for a time it looked as though he would finish the game. He missed, however, by a hair's breath on a very hard cushion shot. Daly's work came in the shape of a surprise to the spectators. He has lost none of his skill with the cue. The score was:

DALY—2, 33, 2, 4, 49, 42, 5, 18, 17, 28—200. Average, 20.

SLOSSON—8, 12, 2, 10, 2, 0, 23, 31, 88—176. Average, 19 5-9.

Below are the games between De Oro and Roberts. In each Roberts conceded the Cuban a start of 300 in a 500-point game:

AFTERNOON GAME—SPOT STROKE IN.

ROBERTS—10, 2, 264, 16, 87, 9, 0, 0, 3, 2, 10, 17, 9, 53, 67, 31—501. Average, 31 5-16.

DE ORO—3, 0, 0, 10, 2, 9, 9, 0, 31, 8, 4, 46, 0, 58—193. Average, 12 1-16.

AFTERNOON GAME—SPOT STROKE BARRED.

ROBERTS—2, 52, 40, 0, 8, 22, 4, 5, 13, 46, 0, 51, 87, 0, 6, 1, 34, 115—502. Average, 27 9-9.

DE ORO—0, 5, 10, 5, 12, 0, 7, 2, 0, 6, 0, 19, 2, 35, 0, 0, 17, 0, 7—127. Average, 7 1-18.

EVENING GAME—SPOT STROKE IN.

ROBERTS—1, 0, 27, 0, 0, 6, 22, 155, 45, 99, 101, 1, 46—500. Average, 40 2-5.

DE ORO—0, 1, 18, 7, 13, 8, 7, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3—68. Average, 5 2-3.

EVENING GAME—SPOT STROKE BARRED.

ROBERTS—1, 30, 0, 246, 1, 88, 25, 92, 93, 41, 82—501. Average, 40 12-21.

DE ORO—0, 13, 33, 39, 6, 4, 30, 4, 25, 0, 7S—195. Average, 16¼.

Roberts said last night that he was highly pleased with his visit to this country. He will return home to-morrow. In the Spring he will play return matches in London with Ives and De Oro.

Arrangements for the Billiard Match.

Slosson, Schaefer, and Ives will begin their three-cornered billiard match in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Dec. 4. Yesterday Slosson received a telegram from Chicago stating that the billiard manufacturers had refused to contribute to the purse, and suggesting that the players work in dependently. This suits Slosson, and he has already made arrangements for engaging the hall. The probabilities are that the manufacturers refused to add to the purse on account of a disagreement that existed between them and Ives. The latter had a row with the manufacturers, paid in full for the tables in his Chicago room, and has since worked independently.

Does Corbett Want to Fight in London?

It was reported yesterday that Charles Mitchell and ex-Matchmaker Newton of the Coney Island Athletic Club would hold a conference. The English fighter did not see any person connected with the club. He may, he says, call on the ex-matchmaker in a day or two. Fighter Corbett's manager yesterday called the National Sporting Club of London asking what size purse would be offered for the fight. Up to a late hour he had not received any reply.

A Six-Day Bicycle Race.

Frank W. Sanger has just completed arrangements to give in the arena of the Madison Square Garden a six-day go-as-you-please bicycle race on ordinaries. The race will take place during Christmas week. He has cabled his representative in London to notify all the best riders in Europe that they may enter the race. Among the applications already received from the American riders to take part in this contest are Roe, Mikell, Lahlinger, Martin, Crocker, Golden, Albert, and Schock.

Talk of the Football Players.

—Any graduate or undergraduate of Cornell University or Harvard University is entitled to buy at private sale two tickets for the Harvard-Cornell football game, to be played on Manhattan Field Nov. 4, before the tickets are put on public sale, by sending a regular application blank to Herbert H. White, care Messrs. Underhill & Francis, 363 Fifth avenue, New York City. Application blanks may be obtained by sending a self-directed and stamped envelope to the above address, and at all the principal clubs of the city; or by writing to Mr. Charles L. Brown, manager of the Cornell University Football Association, Ithaca, N. Y.; or to Herbert H. White, manager of athletics, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. O. W. Shead, who will represent Mr. White and Mr. Brown, may be found at 363 Fifth avenue at any time during the day, and he will be pleased to give any further information in regard to the game.

—Yale and the West Point Cadets will play at West Point on Saturday. The game ought to be a lively one, as the West Point boys have improved wonderfully recently and have been coached in Yale methods of play by Laurie Bliss.

—Stillman of Yale, who saw the game between the University of Pennsylvania and the Crescents on Saturday, says the "Pennsys" have a strong team this year.

—Princeton and Wesleyan play at Manhattan Field next Saturday. The game will be one of the Intercollegiate Association championship series.

—The United States Engineers stationed at Willett's Point have organized a football team. They are ready to play amateur elevens.

—The Invincibles of Fordham play with the Staten Island Cricket Club team on Saturday, at Livingston, S. I.

—Barnard School has applied for membership in the Intercholastic League.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Charles A. Parker, mason at 1,414 Lexington Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Robert Wood and Murdo Tolnire, giving a preference to Manchester & Philbrick for $5,000. Mr. Parker has been in this line since 1878. His liabilities, it is said, will not exceed $25,000. The attorney for the assignees said that there was considerable money due Mr. Parker from the city for work on a school building up town on which he was a sub-contractor, and there is also money coming on private contracts which will be finished by the assignees, who think there are enough assets to pay everybody in full in time.

—Col. H. E. Folson and his father, Charles Folson, both of Lyndonville, Vt., have offered to make an assignment of all their property for the benefit of their creditors. The consent of the creditors is now being obtained to this arrangement. They will assign to a committee of five, representing the four banks they are owing and the outside creditors. Their failure is caused by heavy indorsements of the notes of Col. Folson's brother, S. D. Folson, of Albuquerque, N. M. Their liabilities are $50,000, and it is doubtful if their assets will realize more than half of that amount.

—A meeting of the creditors of Canda & Kane, dealers in building material at the foot of West Fifty-second Street, was held at their office yesterday, and the committee reported recommending a compromise at 40 cents on the dollar, 10 cents cash and the balance in four, eight, and twelve months. Many of the creditors agreed to the proposition, and some promised to endeavor to get those not present to sign.

—The Marquise Blanche H. de Logerot's furniture, bric-a-brac, bronzes, china tableware, draperies, rugs, and ornaments at her residence, 361 West Twenty-third Street, will be sold by the Sheriff on Thursday. The Sheriff has received two executions against her for $1,247 in favor of the Conduit Wiring Company, growing out of the troubles of her husband, Richard de Logerot, and the Hotel de Logerot.

—Judgment against Robert B. Nooney, James F. Pierce and Amasa Thornton was entered yesterday for $693 in favor of George Williams on a note made by Mr. Nooney, dated May 5, 1893, for $650 to the order of Mr. Pierce, payable three months after date, which was indorsed by Mr. Thornton.

—A receiver was appointed yesterday for the Hotel Everett, a World's Fair hostelry, at Fifty-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, Chicago, on petition of George Park, representing claims to the amount of $60,000.

—Notice of a suit to foreclose a mechanics' lien for $36,039 on the residence of David L. Everett at 39 West Fifty-seventh Street, was filed yesterday.

—Judgment against Samuel H. Vandewater for $1,076 was entered in this city yesterday by W. N. Dykman, receiver of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn.

—The Horton Company, manufacturers of carriages at 58 East Fifth Street, Cincinnati, have assigned. Assets, $30,000; liabilities, $23,000.

has come most valuable knowledge for the human race. First came the positive knowledge that when the Frying Pan contained lard, unpleasant things were sure to follow—an unpleasant odor, an unpleasant flavor, and an unpleasant sensation, generally dignified by the name of indigestion. Recently from the Frying Pan has come the welcome knowledge that there exists a perfect frying fat—

COTTOLENE

Which combines with the food, leaving no trace of greasiness to offend the palate or disturb the digestion, and which, therefore, greatly increases the variety that may be eaten and enjoyed. For the sake of better food, better health, and real economy, we advise every progressive housekeeper to give COTTOLENE a trial in her own Frying Pan. It is sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails by all grocers. Beware of imitations. Genuine made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago. New York Office, Produce Exchange.

DO YOU USE COTTOLENE?

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl; competent chambermaid; willing to assist with children or other light work; best of references; no objection to the country. M. C., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting, or will do chamberwork and waiting; small private family; three years' best references from present employer. 363 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress in a small private family; good reference. 143 West 60th St., Mrs. McCann's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; city or country. 405 West 50th St.; ring Ward's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant; as competent chambermaid and do sewing, or as waitress; city or country; city references. 40 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a situation for an excellent chambermaid, who has been in her employ five years. E. V. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—By a young German girl as chambermaid or nurse; best city reference. 12 Bradhurst Av., between West 142d and 143d Sts.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; in a private family; best city reference from last place. 220 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork alone; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 211 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; willing and obliging; moderate wages; city or country. 134 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family, and make herself generally useful. 237 East 28th St., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST IN WAITING.—By a neat, willing young girl. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at present employer's, 15 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl to do chamberwork; will assist in laundrywork; willing and obliging; best city reference. 882 6th Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Protestant; as competent chambermaid, sewing, or as waitress; city or country; city references. 40 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Norwegian girl as chambermaid and to do mending in small private family; best city reference from last place. For two days, M. C., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; understands waiting on lady; is willing and obliging; best city reference. A. D., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can wash and iron; wants small private family; city reference. 116 East 63d St., near Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress or do chamberwork and sewing; eleven months' reference. 798 6th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; two and a half years' reference from last employer. 5 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS OR TAKE Care of Old Lady.—Good masseuse and attendant to sick; good references. M., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress and Would Assist with Other Work.—By a competent young woman; personal references. 236 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young North of Ireland girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; two and a half years' city reference. 5 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; over four years' references. M. J., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 454 4th Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl for upstairs work or as nurse and seamstress in small private family. 351 West 43d St., rear house, two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; assist with waiting or sewing. 66 West 37th St., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist in waiting in boarding house. 316 East 40th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing; best city references. 59 West 38th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing, or would take care of an invalid. 409 West 48th St.; ring Bates's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English girl as chambermaid; help with plain sewing. A. Romers, care Mrs. Juckes, 102 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in private family as chambermaid and to do sewing; best city reference. 240 East 47th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; small private family; city references. B. D., 46 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children; best references. A. O. D., 46 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; good reference. 134 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or washing; best references. B. D., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children; best references. A. O. D., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will do plain sewing; best city reference. B. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; no objection to wait on lady; best city reference. B. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. 314 West 49th St.; ring Driscoll's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch Protestant in a first-class family; can be highly recommended. 106 East 52d St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing and make herself generally useful; good reference. M. G., 59 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced person as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. B. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family; make herself generally useful. 224 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; city references; last employer can be seen. 322 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable German girl as chambermaid or lady's maid. 400 East 83 St., Krause, second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. M. H., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; best city references. 59 West 38th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. 210 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl in private family as chambermaid and do plain sewing; good reference. 336 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. 308 West 128th St., Hayes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl as chambermaid and do plain washing and ironing; good city reference. 237 East 29th St., Bell 16.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing; best city references; present employer's, 159 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; three years' references. 1,423 3d Av.

SECOND CHAMBERMAID.—In a first-class family, or would go as parlormaid; can be highly recommended. E. M., 106 East 52d St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; willing and obliging; moderate wages; city or country. 134 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family, and make herself generally useful. 237 East 28th St., first floor; no cards.

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Dancing	7	Situations Wanted	3-7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	7	Surrogate Notices	10
Dogs and Birds	7	Teachers	7
Elections	7	The Turf	7
Excursions	7	Travelers' Guide	10
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:30—Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—3:15—Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The Younger Son.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Corneracker.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Fritz in Prosperity.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8.15—The Merchant of Venice.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Heimath.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—10:00 to 6:00—Painting—The Living Christ.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinee.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, preceded by rain in the early morning; fresh and brisk southeast winds.

There should be a rigorous investigation of all charges of fraudulent registration, colonizing, or other rascally efforts at violating the election laws in this city or Brooklyn, no matter whom they may be intended to benefit. Our laws regarding registration and elections have been carefully framed to secure to every citizen entitled to vote the privilege of doing so unmolested and the assurance that his vote will be honestly counted and returned. Every safeguard has been provided against fraud in registration or in voting or in making up returns. It is a matter of decency in politicians and party managers to discountenance and condemn any and every attempt to violate these safeguards and falsify the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box. The people themselves should regard offenses of this kind as a sort of sacrilege, a treason to the cause of popular government. There are apt to be exaggerated reports of intentions to perpetrate frauds in registration and at the polls, but there is a class of unscrupulous politicians debased enough to resort to these villainies. They and their tools should be watched and dealt with severely if caught violating any provision of the laws devised to protect the sanctity of the suffrage.

The short-lived compromise project in the Senate had only one chance of success. If it could have been rushed through without inspection and in the dark it might now have been on the Speaker's desk awaiting its fate in the House. But first the Administration Senators examined the plan and they didn't like it. Then it was examined by the Administration itself, with most unfavorable results. Finally, the silver men themselves took a look at the compromise and they openly spurned it. It did not suit them, they could not see how it was to benefit them or their cause, and to many of them it appeared that unconditional repeal was preferable. The plan died of exposure.

Mr. OTTO IRVING WISE is a pretty tough dose for the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District. The Democrats of the district have a candidate, Mr. HERMAN, who is not known in political life, but is said to be a worthy man. He will have the full support of his party, and deserves it, as no one has been able to make any point against him save that he is a new man. For the comfort of those Republicans who find WISE more than they can stand, an acceptable independent candidate, Mr. JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT, has been put in the field.

The reports from Berlin of the combination against GEN. VON CAPRIVI should not be taken too seriously. The opposition to the Army bill was a more favorable rallying point for his adversaries than any other that is likely to present itself, and the defeat of that opposition doubtless establishes the Chancellor in his place for some time to come. The most promising coalition of "groups" is likely to come to nothing in German politics. At the same time, a Premier who is merely the servant of a monarch, and whose business it is to carry his monarch's measures through a Legislature, does not lie upon a bed of roses. In fact, the part is almost impossible to sustain, except for such a man as BISMARCK was, who combines with a powerful personality the authority due to great public services, and who has great skill and tact, which BISMARCK possessed none the less because it often suited him to appear as a plain, blunt man. It is the death of BISMARCK that makes the hope of constitutional government in countries like Prussia.

It is not likely that the repulse of the Moors at Melilla will be final. The fight showed the weakness of guerrilla warfare against regular troops, but guerrillas have their compensating advantages, one of which is that their looser organization renders a disorganizing defeat less serious to them than to regulars. There seems to be little doubt that the Spaniards can hold Melilla, but it is likely that they will be kept on the defensive. If they attempt any steps toward a complete conquest of the country the military advantages of the situation will be transferred to their enemies.

THE STORY OF THE COMPROMISE.

If Mr. BARING-GOULD were to turn his attention to current American politics, he would be able to tell a very interesting story of the development of the compromise myth. It has several of the chief characteristics which he is fond of tracing. First, there is the general observation of compromise as the result of violent differences of opinion as to action which must be taken. Then there is the body of eager and interested persons who have much to gain by a compromise. Then there is the larger body of easy-going, credulous persons who are easily led by the other smaller and more energetic body. Finally, there are the story tellers of lively imagination, sometimes enlisted by the interested persons, whose business it is to go about reciting plausible tales of the particular compromise attracting and capable of attracting public attention at the time. All of these elements in the growth of a myth have existed for the past six weeks at Washington, and of late they have had pretty complete control of the columns of some of our esteemed contemporaries, that the readers of those journals, even up to Sunday morning, were liable to believe in the undeniable existence and immediate operation of a compromise. As in early cases of like evolution, the features of the thing believed in were very vague, leaving a great deal to the imagination, and having on that account a firmer hold on weak minds which cannot bear the strain of comprehending exact statements, much less of making them agree with known facts.

But while this was going on, there was one element with which the myth builders found great trouble. So long as they could talk about the Senate and Senators, about Mr. VOORHEES's intentions and Mr. GORMAN'S views and Mr. SHERMAN'S predictions, everything went smoothly. They could even handle Secretary CARLISLE with some skill, he being exposed to interviews and the inventiveness of interviewers. But back of the Senate, and even back of the Treasury Department, was the man in whose hands the people of the United States had placed their veto, and until he had yielded, no compromise was worth the paper it was written on, the breath it took to state it orally. The mythmakers felt this. It has bothered them greatly and they have shown their uneasiness. In every portentous collection of dispatches with such headlines as these, "Compromise Agreed Upon," "Ending the Senate Fight—Silver Compromise Signed," somewhere there was to be found, more or less carefully screened from the reader's eyes, an admission that the President's course had not been announced.

This is as far as the myth was allowed to go. Yesterday morning came this dispatch, which not even the most ardent compromise newspaper dared to suppress:

"A prominent official, not a Cabinet officer, late to-night gave out the following authoritative statement of Mr. CLEVELAND'S views as to the proposed compromise measure which, it is expected, will soon be brought before the Senate:

"'The President adheres to the position that the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law should be unconditionally repealed. The lower house of Congress voted for repeal by an overwhelming majority, a majority in the Senate are in favor of unconditional repeal, and the sentiment of the country demands the passage of the pending bill.

"'It is not true that Secretary CARLISLE is or has been in favor of the compromise which was subscribed to by a number of Senators on Saturday. He and the other members of the Cabinet are opposed to that measure.'"

We do not know what our friends who have worked so ingeniously and anxiously in this difficult and delicate task will do next. But whatever they do, they will do well to remember this little experience and not run their heads a second time with so much energy against the unyielding wall of Mr. CLEVELAND'S fidelity to duty.

WORKINGMEN AND THE CONVENTION.

The labor organizations of this city have been talking in their conferences and committees about making strenuous efforts to secure direct representation in the Constitutional Convention. They have not obtained any satisfactory "recognition" at the hands of either political party. The assurances given last Winter that the minorities could get representation upon the regular tickets have come to nothing. All the nominations have been made for delegates at large and for district delegates, and nobody has been put upon either ticket, so far as heard from, to represent the Prohibitionists, the Woman Suffragists, or the "labor reformers." In a few cases the labor organizations have put up candidates of their own in Senate districts, and in this city they profess an expectation of electing some of them, but there is scarcely a chance of this. The names of candidates for delegates at large and for district delegates will be printed on the official ballots with the names of all other candidates for office put in nomination by the same party, and whichever party prevails at the polls in any Senate district will pretty surely elect all the delegates for that district. The utmost that independent candidates could do would be to reverse the result by drawing off votes from the majority side. They cannot be elected themselves in any case.

But it is not obvious why workingmen as such should be represented in the Constitutional Convention, any more than merchants or manufacturers or professional men as such, or why they should desire to be so represented. Why should they seek to establish class distinctions of any kind? A vast majority of our people are workingmen in some line of industry, and by far the greater part of them are hired by others and paid in wages or salaries. They constitute the mass of citizens, and in matters of fundamental law there is no place for any line of distinction. That law deals with the formation of the Government of the State and the general administration of its public affairs. It touches rights and interests that are common to all, and it would be a most pernicious thing for it to recognize any distinctions based upon occupation or social status.

There is in the framing or revising of the State Constitution no place for a special recognition of labor or of capital. There is need of the best study and knowledge of the underlying principles of our polity and the methods of applying them, and of the highest ability in the constructive work of embodying them in a just system. Where is this knowledge and ability to be found? Is there any pretense that the ranks of what is called "organized labor" is the place to look for these qualifications? Intelligent workingmen must admit that they cannot furnish the kind of ability, training, and experience needed for this work. But they will have the opportunity, no doubt, of presenting and urging any propositions which it may seem desirable to them to have considered in revising or amending the Constitution. The best way for them to be represented will be by committees of their own, who may appear before the committees of the convention or the convention itself to urge their views upon any matter of constitutional reform that they may deem important. They will share this privilege with all commercial reform or other organizations that may have purposes or opinions in the matter.

MR. J. HARSEN RHOADES'S WARNING.

No reputable citizen of Brooklyn, especially if he own his home or other real estate in Brooklyn, could have read the statement of the President of the Greenwich Savings Bank in our columns yesterday without realizing how very serious is the situation it reveals. Mr. RHOADES stands in the very highest rank of the class of financiers to which he belongs—a class in which authority is gained only by scrupulous attention to facts in general and in detail, by sound judgment, by impartiality, and by probity beyond all suspicion. The President of a great savings bank must be almost an ideal trustee, and his mind is necessarily trained to broad views based on minute information. His personal interests are so nearly effaced, or are so completely merged in the interests of those for whom he acts, that their influence upon his judgment is reduced to the lowest degree, if not entirely done away with.

The especial function of an officer of this sort is to form correct estimates of the value of securities, since the entire business which he directs is that of investment for considerable terms at the highest interest consistent with perfect safety to principal and certain safeguard against depreciation, and a prospect, if possible, of some advance. Mr. RHOADES gives it as his deliberate opinion, on which his bank is acting, that it is not prudent to lend money on Brooklyn real estate or to buy the bonds or tax certificates of the City of Brooklyn. He gives the following facts that have determined this opinion: "First, the high assessed valuations; second, the extravagant way in which the city is managed; third, the fact that the debt limit (fixed by the Constitution) has been reached and the constant danger that it may be exceeded, through ignorance or design; fourth, the fact that the Constitution makes null and void all bonds issued in excess of the legal limit; fifth, the difference of opinion between the New-York bank lawyers and the Brooklyn city officials as to just what debts are to be counted in calculating for the 10 per cent. debt limit."

So far as the sale of city securities goes, this is serious enough, because the city is in grave need of costly improvements in its streets, its water works and sewerage system, in its Fire and Police Departments, and in its schools. These cannot possibly be got out of its current revenues without the greatest care and economy at every point. But it is far more serious as far as the growth and prosperity of the city are concerned and the well-being of its citizens. The one advantage that Brooklyn has had in the past or can hope to have in the future is in the moderate cost of homes there. But this can be retained and extended only so long as moderate rents return a fair income on investments in real estate. This is impossible under an extravagant management of city affairs, the burden of which falls on real estate, since there is no other serious source of city revenue. Mr. RHOADES's statement is a direct warning that the conditions for lending on Brooklyn real estate are no longer what they must be to attract capital. It is not a warning to be disregarded, and no Brooklyn citizen who is able to understand its grave significance will fail to do all that he can by the overthrow of Mayor BOODY to rescue his city.

IT SHOULD BE RECONSIDERED.

Those of our citizens who are interested in boating on the Harlem River are making a vigorous protest against the plan for a driveway along its western bank that shall exclude pedestrians from the river side. They constitute a class much larger in number and as much entitled to consideration as those who own fast horses and desire a public roadway upon which they can speed them. The boating men are not asking that anything be done for them at public expense, and are making no objection to what is to be done for the horse owners on account of the public expense. They simply ask that a long stretch of the most available part of the river bank shall not be closed to them or to the people who desire to look at the rowing. They do not wish to be excluded from having boathouses and making landings there, or to have their friends and the lovers of their sport shut off from the river front where they can see regattas and rowing matches to advantage.

The protest of the boating men is entitled to consideration, but it is the great mass of the people of the city whose rights are chiefly interfered with by the plan for a speedway along the river's edge with no walk and no space for spectators on the water side. Such a walk would in no way interfere with the purpose or the use of the speedway. It would rather increase its attractiveness, and enable people to see the driving to better advantage, while they would also have all the freedom of the river bank to which they are entitled. The act of the Park Board in adopting this plan was inconsiderate and mistaken. It is in danger of turning public favor, which the proposition for a speedway had gained, altogether away from it, and convert it into hostility to the whole scheme. There is no need of depriving the public of any of its rights or cutting it off from any of the attractions of the river in order to have the driveway serve its full purpose. The subject should be reconsidered and a plan adopted providing for a walk on the river side of the speedway, as well as on the other side.

MAYNARD AND THE LAWYERS.

There is, it may fairly be said, only one issue before the people of the State of New-York at the coming election, and that is the issue raised by the nomination of MAYNARD. Nobody really doubts, and nobody in private affects to doubt, the election of the other candidates on the Democratic ticket. In truth, the Republican ticket is in itself a surrender. If there had been any serious hope of electing the ticket, or any serious intention of making a strong fight for it, it would have been composed of very different names. The question for the voter is simply whether a strong party majority is strong enough to justify "the organization" in putting up for the highest judicial office in the gift of the people a man whose only claim to it is that he committed a crime in order to secure for the party the control of the Legislature.

This is not properly a political question at all. It is a question of public morals and public decency, which, in the view of right-minded partisans, entirely transcends party considerations. As we have said before, it is primarily a question for the lawyers of the State to answer. Their interest is more immediate, though not more real, than that of citizens of other occupation in maintaining the highest standard of judicial competency and integrity. Our system of electing Judges by popular vote has often been denounced, in comparison with the system that preceded it of appointing them, because the people at large cannot know the qualifications of candidates for judicial office. It has been defended upon the ground that it is, after all, the lawyers who dictate the judicial nominations, and that it is impossible to elect to the bench a man whose professional standing would not admit of his being appointed to the bench; insomuch that the opinion that determines the election of Judges is, after all, expert and professional. In this very case of Judge MAYNARD it happens that he was appointed to the bench of the Court of Appeals before he became a candidate for election to it, but after the misdeeds were known by which he was morally disqualified from taking his seat upon it. Even if Judge MAYNARD should be elected, Gov. FLOWER must divide with the people the discredit of that result, so that the nomination does not prove, nor would the election prove, anything in favor of an appointed as against an elective judiciary. But what the election would prove is that the bar is not so powerful as it has been represented to be, and as we have been accustomed to believe it, in preventing the elevation of unfit men to the bench, or else that the bar itself is by no means unanimously or even generally bent upon averting from the State such a disgrace as would be brought upon it by the election to the Court of Appeals of a man who, according to the vote of an overwhelming majority of the New-York Bar Association, elicited by the unanimous report of a committee of its members, and according to the decision of the candidate himself in another case, is indictable and punishable for a felony.

Every bar association in the State is interested to make sure that neither the reproach of impotency, nor the reproach of apathy, shall be brought upon the profession. Many of these associations have already expressed themselves in this sense and it is to be hoped that all will do so before the election. But more than that, every individual lawyer is bound, in discharge of that duty which BACON says every man owes to his profession, to impress the demerits of MAYNARD upon every lay voter who comes within the sphere of his influence. If this is done, there need be no fear of the result. The very greatness of the Democratic majority for other candidates will emphasize the rebuke to dishonest and unlawful political services that will be administered by the defeat of MAYNARD, and not during this generation will another political organization affront the public conscience by attempting to reward such service with a judicial office.

GEN. CRITTENDEN DEAD.

He Was a Brave Soldier and Once Was Commander at Governors Island.

Gen. Thomas Leonidas Crittenden died at his home at Annandale, S. I., yesterday afternoon.

He was born in Russellville, Ky., in May, 1819. His father was Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky. He studied law, and in 1842 was elected Commonwealth's Attorney of Kentucky. In 1846 he accepted an invitation from his cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, to join the United States Army, which was then invading Northern Mexico. He went first to Matamoras, where he met Jefferson Davis, then a Colonel in the United States Army, and with him proceeded to Monterey, whither the army had gone.

Mr. Crittenden took part in the battle of Buena Vista. He was sent, during that engagement, by Gen. Taylor to demand the surrender of some retreating Mexican troops, and was seized by them and taken before Gen. Santa Anna, the Mexican commander, who, in turn, made him his messenger to Gen. Taylor to demand the surrender of the American forces. After the victory of the Americans a few days later, he was sent to bear the news to the President.

He returned to Mexico the following year as Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Kentucky Infantry, which formed part of Gen. Scott's army, then fighting around the City of Mexico. In 1848, he was mustered out of the service and made Consul at Liverpool.

In October, 1861, he was appointed a Brigadier General in the Union Army. Owing to his gallantry in the Battle of Shiloh, he was made Major General. He afterward commanded the Second Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, which formed the left wing of Gen. Buell's army. He was in the battle of Stone River. At Chickamauga he commanded the left wing of Gen. Rosecrans's army. When Gen. Rosecrans wished to retreat, Gen. Crittenden insisted that the rebels were worse off than themselves. Rosecrans acted on his advice and held his ground.

Gen. Crittenden was next put in command of a division of the Ninth Army Corps for the Virginian campaign in 1864. He resigned Dec. 13, 1864, and acted as a volunteer on Gen. Williams's staff.

After the war he was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-second Infantry, United States Army, and commanded at Forts Grant, Arizona; Abercrombie, Dakota, and other posts.

In 1876 he was brevetted Brigadier General for his services at Stone River.

After the death of his only son, Lieut. John J. Crittenden, who was killed with Gen. Custer in 1876, Gen. Crittenden was transferred to Governors Island, where he remained until he retired from service in 1881.

Gen. Crittenden was a member of the Virginia Chapter of the Order of the Cincinnati, of which organization his grandfather, Major John Crittenden, was an original member. He also belonged to the Aztec Club. His widow survives him.

CHIEF BROOKS DIES SUDDENLY.

The United States Secret Service Agent Stricken with Apoplexy.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—John P. Brooks, who was for sixteen years chief of the Eastern Division of the United States Secret Service, died at his home, 247 Walnut Street, at 5:30 o'clock this morning. He was stricken with apoplexy Sunday, and was found unconscious. Dr. George Brooks of Washington, D. C., his nephew, was telegraphed for, and arrived in the evening, but nothing could be done for Mr. Brooks, who never recovered consciousness.

Mr. Brooks was born in England, and, on coming to this country, settled in Newark, and learned the trade of a printer, but soon became a speculator in real estate. When he entered the Secret Service of the Federal Government he at once became the dread of criminals, and succeeded in breaking up a bold and desperate gang of "green goods" men known as the Green Point gang. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a law by Congress forbidding the use of all forms and tokens of United States money or any other currency and coin for advertising purposes.

Chief Brooks had lived forty years in Newark. He was a prominent Mason and a member of numerous societies and lodges. He was founder of the Fifth Baptist Church of this city, and was a Trustee of the church up to the time of his death. He also acted as superintendent of the Sunday school for many years. In politics he was an ardent Republican.

Thirty-two years ago he married Miss Emma Hoppis, who, with their four children, survives him. The two sons are living in Denver. Chief Brooks's two nephews are in the service of the Internal Revenue Department. One of them, A. H. Brooks, is chief agent of the department here, and the other, Frederick Brooks, is chief agent in Philadelphia. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

When Mr. Brooks left his office in the Federal Building Saturday, he was, to all appearances, in his usual health and spirits. Yesterday morning Chief Drummond of the Secret Service in Washington temporarily appointed James J. Scanlon to act as chief of the New-York and New-Jersey Divisions. It is not known who will be placed permanently in Mr. Brooks's position.

It was a singular coincidence that when the death of Chief Brooks was announced at his office yesterday morning, an insurance agent was waiting there to solicit a policy upon his life.

REGISTRATION IN BUFFALO.

Ample Evidence of the Colonization that Is Going On.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Mr. Sheehan congratulated himself after he heard of the light registration in the upper wards on the first two days of registration. He thought that the vote in this, the Republican, district was going to be light, and that the home-rule movement, which is confined to the residence portion of the town, would also fall of accomplishing what it has set out to accomplish, namely, the overthrow of the machine. He overlooked the fact that there were special reasons for a light registration on the first two days.

On the first day the Inspectors occupied tents and other temporary places, and there was a very general opinion that many of these would not be ready on time. On the second day came the great storm, when, during many hours, it was scarcely safe to venture out. But last Saturday was a perfect day, and the registration was very heavy in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards. Tremendous activity is found in the First Ward. Here the registration is abnormally large. Sheehan men have boasted that the vote in the First Ward would be 500 greater this year than usual. The registration proves that there will be a great many more than that. Last year the vote in the First Ward was 1,309 for the two Presidential candidates. This year the registration is already over 2,200.

The colonization of voters has been done by the Sheehan-Conners-Kennedy combination in a wholesale way. The registration by districts in the First Ward, up to date, is as follows: First District, 485; Second District, 563; Third District, 420; Fourth District, 770; total, 2,238. It is probable that some hundreds will be added to the lists in this ward on Saturday, and there are sure to be lively times down there on election day. The tactics of both the White and anti-White factions will be to march the colonizers to the polls early in the morning, form them in lines, and instruct them to take all the time possible in voting. Challenges are sure to be very plenty, and the result will be that many men will be disfranchised. It will be absolutely impossible for all the persons registered to vote.

MR. MANSFIELD AS SHYLOCK

A PICTURESQUE, SENSIBLE, AND FORCIBLE PIECE OF ACTING.

"The Merchant of Venice" Seemed Strange on the Little Stage at Herrmann's, but the Performance Was Enjoyable—Other Doings at the City Theatres Last Night—"In Old Kentucky," "Fritz in Prosperity," and the Triumphant Return to Town of Tony Pastor.

Richard Mansfield's portrayal of Shylock, seen for the first time at Hermann's Theatre last evening, is a sound and coherent piece of acting, perfectly clear in conception, forcible and eloquent in execution, splendidly picturesque, and almost free from eccentricity of speech and action. The picture of the Jew Mansfield makes could not be surpassed. He has no living superior, and very few equals, in the art of "making-up" and composing a character.

As usual, every detail of mask and costume is exactly right, and the chronic carpers for old tradition will have no fault to find with this Shylock's beard or gabberdine, or the changing aspects of his visage, while the artistic mind will find delight in looking on him, so like is he to a modern ideal, not of a chapter out of the Book of Genesis personified, as somebody said of Kean's Shylock, but of a certain man of the Hebrew race who dwelt in old Venice and loaned moneys to Christians for usance.

For Mr. Mansfield's Shylock does not typify the Jewish race, except in the general sort of way that every stage performance of this personage must. His traits are specialized. He is one individual, with habits of thought and action peculiar to himself, who loves his daughter in his own way, with the love of kin and race, but not too fervently, and hates his enemy with deadly bitterness.

Mr. Mansfield is not a tragedian, but a comedian, which is only another way of saying that he is a modern actor, untrammeled by tradition and convention, whose mission it is not to uphold a school, or, for that matter, probably, to found one, and he does not employ the broader symbolism of the tragic stage, the proper employment of which, indeed, seems to be a lost art. He is as nearly a tragedian as Henry Irving is. Both, in the technical phrase, are "character actors."

But, nevertheless, in its general characteristics, in his simple conception and forcible eloquence, Mansfield's Shylock resembles Edwin Booth's more closely than it resembles Irving's. Like Booth's, this portrayal is almost devoid of the attribute of tenderness and is not characterized by any trace of religious zeal, an element that some other actors equally good have found in the role. The farewell to Jessica is father-like, but not impassioned, and the lamentations over her flight are bitter and devoid of the quality of pathos, except such pathos as, according to the spectator's degree of sensibility, may be recognized in the lamentations of any stricken old man, no matter how cruel and relentless he may be.

The crafty but significant argument about Laban's flocks and the wands is omitted altogether, and in the great scene with Tubal, the fury of the Jew is more clearly expressed than his sorrow. This is all in accordance with a perfectly sensible and coherent conception of Shylock's character which is not unlike that of Mr. Booth, though, of course, he never would have omitted Shylock's reference to the thrift of Jacob.

Mansfield's Shylock also resembles Booth's in its well-sustained force, and in the splendid culmination of wrath and thirst for revenge after the interview with Tubal. There is no "suppressed passion" here. The clock strikes 12 without an effort. The scene is therefore thrilling, as it ought to be, and not merely fine, thoughtful, admirable, intellectual, and whatever else Mr. Irving's treatment of this episode may be.

But in many other attributes Mr. Mansfield's acting of the character is very unlike our dead tragedian's, or any other tragedian's. His treatment of Shylock's first scene is new, finely thought out, but, as we think, was overwrought last night in execution.

This might have been due to the actor's nervousness. He has frequently described himself as a "bad 'first night' actor," which is too harsh criticism, for he is never a bad actor. But the climax seemed to be reached too soon, and the relentless hate, undisguised, unqualified by hypocritical blandness, ought, it seemed, to have caused Antonio to pause before he signed the bond with such a foe.

This is wholly unlike our memory of Booth's Shylock, as is the Jew's expectoration after the phrase, "Signior Antonio, you were the last man in our mouths." In walk, speech, attitude, gesture, and every detail of "business," moreover, Mansfield is wholly original.

Scarcely a picture he makes recalls any other picture of Shylock we hold in memory. Yet they are all fine pictures, studies for artists, and perfectly consistent with the spirit of the play. In the trial scene some of these pictures are wonderfully impressive, and the whole scene is rendered with striking dramatic power.

Mansfield's voice is deep, rich, and of good compass. He used it well last night, but as a mere elocutionist he is rarely perfect, according to the old standards. The thought, the emotion concern him more than the word. In his bursts of fury he sometimes forgets our metre. Your true tragedian never did. He was first of all an interpreter of poets. Actors like Mansfield are first of all impersonators of character as they comprehend it.

The arrangement of the play has been newly made, but resembles, except in the exclusions of the text and the use of some speeches generally omitted, the customary stage version. Shylock enters to Salanio and Salarino pursued by a jeering mob as in the Meiningen version of "The Merchant of Venice." The scene of the Jew with Antonio and the Jailer, used by Irving, is omitted. The wooing of Portia, by all three suitors, is compressed into one long scene, with a momentary drop of the tableau curtains between the discomfiture of Arragon and the advent of Bassanio.

As in Booth's and Barrett's version, Portia's marriage is left to the imagination. She is not wedded to Bassanio when she parts with him, but she is his wife when she meets him in Venice. Irving restored the short scene we have mentioned to make an interval and preserve the illusion. But this is a small fault. The fifth act, with the love-making at Belmont, is retained.

The comedy is beautifully set, without ostentation or spectacular display, but with good, new scenery and rich, appropriate, dresses and furniture. The revelry of the maskers is not effective, but its never was. The Belmont scenes are remarkably well done.

The acting is always as good as could be expected, and often much better. Mr. Arthur Forrest is a graceful Bassanio, and reads his share of the text eloquently. Mr. Andrews is a truly Shakespearean Launcelot.

Miss Cameron's Portia is lovely to look upon, sweet in demeanor, and girlish, perhaps to a fault, in the trial scene. But it is always intelligent and therefore never uninteresting.

The Duke of Venice	W. N. Griffith
The Prince of Morroco	Torrence
The Prince of Arragon	Lorimer Stoddard
Antonio	D. H. Harkins
Bassinio	Arthur Forrest
Gratiano	Norman Forbes
Salanio	Bonney
Salarino	Weaver
Lorenzo	Aubrey Boucicault
Shylock	Richard Mansfield
Tubal	Butler
Launcelot Gobbo	A. Andrews
Old Gobbo	Griffith
Balthasar	Rolinda Bainbridge
Stephano	Maud Venner
Jessica	Sidney Worth
Nerissa	Alberta Gallatin
Portia	Beatrice Cameron

"FRITZ IN PROSPERITY."

The Play and Its Hero Aroused Equal Enthusiasm.

In a stock company with a particularly easy-going manager Mr. J. K. Emmet might, just possibly, be regarded as competent to appear at a door and announce that "Madame is served."

Last night at the Grand Opera House Mr. J. K. Emmet played a leading part in "Fritz in Prosperity," a long part, demanding the expression of many and complex emotions.

These two facts—one as indubitable as the other—might lead a believer in the inductive system of reasoning to suppose that the people present were unutterably bored. They were not. On the contrary, they applauded Mr. Emmet with vigorous enthusiasm, gave him all the marks of approval that could have been won by Mr. Jefferson or M. Coquelin, and left the house reluctantly, beaming with contentment.

Here are specimen incidents from the play in which this triumph was won:

The hero comes home from his work, throws himself into a rocking chair, and bids two women, one elderly and one young, to pull off his boots. They do it. The audience regarded this illustration of American customs with smiling approval.

A man says to the hero, who has been talking to a child: "Send the child away; I have some serious business to discuss with you." The hero draws himself up indignantly and replies: "Off der schildt can't hear der business I can't." The audience applauded violently.

A woman while dining is suddenly addressed by a guest. In her haste to reply she showers the stage with partially masticated bread. The audience laughed convulsively.

The author of this play is Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld, a dramatist of experience and recognized ability. He has given it for foundation a story which, in outline, would be both intelligible and interesting. In the working out of this story he has hesitated at no violation of good taste's most ordinary canons; no joke was too old, no sentiment too cheap, provided the one was sure to excite a laugh, the other to produce the contact of palms.

Of Mr. Emmet's singing it is impossible to speak. Just as he cannot act at all, even badly, so he cannot sing at all, even badly. The success of his father was mysterious enough; the son's success is a mystery so supernaturally enigmatical that it is, possibly, worth while to give in full the cast of "Fritz in Prosperity":

Roger Silverstone	Charles Howser
Guy Furniss	B. R. Graham
Samuel Van Horne	J. W. Hague
Bradley Van Horne	Eugene B. Sanger
Bill Folger	Charles Stedman
Dennis Murphy	William Mulloy
Grace Van Horne	Emily Lytton
Letitia Burden	Blanche Weaver
Mrs. Cobb	Mrs. Fanny Denham Rouse
Kota	Edith Evelyn
Bibbs	Juliet de Grignan
Schneider	Baby Spencer Sinnott
Fritz Glauber	J. K. Emmet

"In Old Kentucky" at the Academy.

If one says to another, "Did you see the little darkys at the Academy of Music last night?" or, mayhap, "There is funny love making in 'Old Kentucky'"—if these things be said, it will be altogether natural. Success comes to plays in that way, and such remarks and others of like kind may justly be made about "In Old Kentucky," which began an engagement at the Academy last night.

"In Old Kentucky" may not be the "Great American Drama," for whose approach several persons have kept their ears to the ground these many years, but it is a play, and by and bye, when a lot of useless dialogue is cut out, it is going to be the kind of a play where somebody is doing something all the time. There is plenty of action in it now, and last night a large audience shouted itself hoarse in approval, which was often justified. There isn't a noble lord or a single castle, not even a valet, in "Old Kentucky." There are some plain Americans, who amuse and interest, and there are persons degenerate enough to like that kind of a play better than the lord-and-castle kind.

The story of "In Old Kentucky" has been told in The Times. It need only be said here that there are plenty of handsome scenery and some mechanical effects in the presentation at the Academy that are worth seeing. So is the play, the cast of which follows:

Frank Layson	William Courtleigh
Colonel Sandusky Doolittle	Burt G. Clark
Horace Holton	William McVay
Joe Lorey	George W. Deyo
Neb	Charles K. French
Sam	Burt Grant
Cæsar	J. W. Brister
Irvine	Scott Williams
Madge Brierly	Bettina Gerard
Barbara Holton	Marian Abbott
Alathea Layson	Ethel Greybrooke

At Tony

SENATORS WERE BUNKOED

THE COMPROMISERS FOOLED THEM COMPLETELY.

REPEAL IS NOW STRONGER THAN EVER.

Pattering Rain But Echoed the Gloom in the Senate Chamber.

SILVER MEN ALMOST GIVE IT UP.

When Some of the Senators Signed the Compromise on Saturday They Believed that It Had the Sanction of the President—When They Found Out from the Newspapers that They Had Simply Been Stampeded, They Withdrew Their Names, and Are Now for Unconditional Repeal—The President Has Not Changed His Ideas Since His Message and the Letter to Gov. Northen—The Silver Men Say They Will Fight Until the Senators from the Southern States Desert Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Unconditional and immediate repeal again seems to be the inevitable outcome of the prolonged contest in the Senate. There should never have been any other prospect, even for a moment, and the Administration has never conceded that any other would be satisfactory or wholesome. The President has never swerved a particle from the position he occupied in his call for an extra session and in his message to the Congress, and he has been almost universally supported by the country in his resolute request for a full measure of legislative relief.

No President was ever more completely justified in maintaining a determination to stand upon the ground he had taken. More than a year ago both parties in National Convention denounced the Silver Purchase act. A House of Representatives elected upon those platforms, with their commissions fresh from the people, passed the repeal bill by a majority of 130. In the Senate there are from forty-eight to sixty Senators who stand ready to pass the bill. For the President to take any other stand than that of approval of the pending bill would be for him to repudiate the action of a House that had candidly considered and bravely met the question and desert a position that was approved by the country at the bidding of a minority of the Senate.

Sincere as is the desire of the President that repeal shall be approved without condition or postponement of its operation, believing as he does that postponement is indeed "fraught with the danger" feared by the Democrats who made the platform of 1892, he is convinced that the obstruction to its passage in the Senate has presented another question, the settlement of which is even more important than that of sound or unsound money. That question is as to the rights of the majority of the Senate to legislate. If this is to be settled in the negative by permitting the minority to dictate, through obstructive methods sanctioned by the rules of the Senate, the terms of legislation on one subject, the principle may be extended to all measures, and when it is, this Democratic Government is at an end.

From this time on the fight for unconditional repeal, in so far as it is made by the friends of the Administration, will also be a fight for the right of the majority to legislate, after the minority has been afforded reasonable opportunity to debate and to offer its reasons for opposing any measure before the Congress.

There is no occasion for such a contention in the House. That body has provided itself with rules under which the majority can always bring up a bill, limit the time for its discussion, and fix the moment for a vote, with the certainty that the bill will be disposed of as the majority, not the minority, may determine.

The fight is now fairly against the obstructive, moss-covered, ridiculous, and revolutionary rules of the Senate, as they have been enforced during the debate on the repeal bill.

It is just possible that the supporters of unconditional repeal will not be afforded the opportunity they are now prepared to meet, but that the repeal bill may be passed in a few days by permission of the minority; that a vote may be taken. Mr. Gorman's compromise has proved to be as delicate and perishable a thing as a hothouse flower. It would not bear exposure to the light and air, and when it was put to the test of public opinion, it was blasted as by the breath of a simoon.

The Gorman "makeshift" would not have secured even the temporary and partial approval that it won if it had been submitted without resort to misrepresentation. On Saturday, in the room of the Appropriations Committee, several Senators who had been standing for unconditional and immediate repeal were led to believe that the scheme had the approval of Secretary Carlisle, and that it was not objectionable to the President. He was represented as having been convinced of the impossibility of getting a vote, and it was therefore easy to get some signatures to any plan that would give less than the President asked for and the House had granted.

But the men who had known the President's attitude should not have been so easily misled. Senator Gray and Senator Palmer seem to have been imposed upon, for both signed the request that Mr. Voorhees should offer the scheme for Mr. Gorman, one of the "leaders" for unconditional repeal.

Mr. Hill was not so confiding. Mr. Brice consented, if he did not sign. Mr. McPherson and Mr. Mills held off, being sure of their ground, and so did Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, who had "burned his bridges" and resolved to vote for unconditional repeal or nothing.

During Sunday the fact was learned that the President had not known of Gorman's compromise, and that Mr. Carlisle had not consented to it. Before night the chance of success for the latest compromise plan had almost vanished. The last hope for it was dissipated to-day; with the mists it melted under the rising sun. Senator Palmer withdrew his signature to that request.

Several Senators intimated that they had not properly understood it, their opinions of the plan seeming to have been helped wonderfully by the almost universal condemnation of the newspapers. Gorman's compromise was dead at noon. That was the conclusion of the "Steering" Committee, and everybody knew it ten minutes later.

The list of thirty-eight signatures was diminishing instead of increasing, and already the bewildered advocates of compromise were wondering what would be done next. They heard a suggestion from the free-silver Republicans that quite took away their breath. Mr. Teller, who had been considering the chances of the Gorman "makeshift," did not like the prospect of a Democratic agreement, and he was quick to jump to a conclusion that would prevent a vote upon it.

Very mortifying must have been to Mr. Gorman the message which Mr. Teller sent to him. It was that, as soon as Mr. Jones of Nevada had concluded his speech, which everybody admitted was an interesting and important one, the free-silver men of the Senate would be prepared to allow a vote to be taken on the pending repeal bill and the amendments to it.

Mr. Teller did not expect the free-coinage substitute to be approved; he did not look for an amendment postponing the operation of the bill to October, 1894, or July, 1895. He expected that a majority of the Senate would pass the bill without amendment. The reason for this sudden abandonment of the fight was not that Mr. Teller had not always expected to lose if the majority should assert its right to vote, but because he feared a showing of hands or votes that would be damaging to free silver.

If he persisted, and the compromise plan of Mr. Gorman had come to a vote, the Senate would be divided into three groups. The largest group, of forty-three or forty-four, would be found voting for the compromise, a "wicked makeshift" in Mr. Teller's eyes. The second group, of twenty-seven or twenty-eight Republicans, would stand fast for unconditional and immediate repeal as the House had approved it, and all that free silver would be able to show would be the votes of ten or twelve Senators from silver States and wild-eyed and bewhiskered Populists.

A vote for unconditional repeal would give the few silver men of both parties a chance to make a show of, perhaps, thirty votes. He preferred to have that showing for silver.

After all, perhaps, Mr. Gorman's plan had served a good purpose, but not precisely the purpose he had in view. That was plain to everybody who heard the remarks about the "knock-down" he had received, and to those who recently learned that Mr. Vest considered the contest closed, and the passage of the bill without amendment the probable outcome within the week.

Mr. Murphy, who had not been as prudent as his colleague and had signed an approval of the Gorman compromise, which he retracted this morning, declared that the business would all be over before the week was out. The Southern silver Senators, notably Mr. Morgan and Mr. Pugh, with Mr. Butler and Mr. Colquitt, were supposed to be angry, and Mr. Pugh was disposed to stand with the free silver men.

While the outlook is better than at any time before, the vote may not be reached without an assertion by the majority of the right of the Senate to come to a vote. The opponents of repeal and of the President are still angry. They would grasp at any straw which would promise to sustain them. They are not like Mr. Cockrell, who, although a strong silver man and an earnest opponent of the passage of the repeal bill without conditions "recognizing" silver, really believes that immediate repeal is a mistake. He said to a correspondent of The New-York Times to-night:

"Well, you may crow, but you will find out that you are mistaken. If this thing is done it will be learned in a year or two that it was a disaster and not a victory to pass the bill.

"It was not the people who did it, however, it was the newspapers. When the country reverses the verdict, as it will, it will be our turn. 'He laughs best who laughs last.'"

The "must compromise" men, in and out of the Senate, will endeavor to maintain the fight, if enough spirit can be infused into the Senators who have encouraged the hope of compromise to lead them to prolong it.

If that disposition is manifested, prompt resort should be had to the resolution prepared by Senator Hill and introduced by Senator Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees has apparently been induced to prolong the legislative day of Tuesday last, so as to interpose a technical obstacle to calling it up. But that is not really any better reason for refusing to change the rules than filibustering to prolong the debate. It is only another way of filibustering.

The prolongation of the legislative Tuesday for a week has raised an interesting question. Has not the Senate, by continuing one day over seven calendar days, evaded the constitutional injunction that neither house shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other? The Journal shows that the Senate met on Tuesday, Oct. 17. The next entry of its meeting, so far as the House will ever be able to find out from the Journal, will be on some date after Oct. 23. That is an interval of six days, and unless the Senate shall indulge in the undignified tomfoolery of holding four or five intervening sessions, as of a day each and really occupying only a minute and a half of time, the honorable and deliberate timekillers may become subject to censure.

The Republicans who have been willing to vote for unconditional and immediate repeal are of the same disposition still. Mr. Aldrich said this afternoon that he had no doubt that twenty-four or twenty-five of them would have voted against the Gorman compromise, and that they will vote for nothing short of repeal, to take effect from the passage of the act.

Senator Teller said to-night that the ranks of the repealers had been scattered by the shot from the White House. He had talked with a number of the Southern silver men, all of whom had expressed the determination to renew the contest.

"If they do renew the contest," said Mr. Teller, "we will be with them. We will keep up our present policy so long as we have the aid of our friends from the Southern States. They are with us and we will win yet. You can say that we do not give up by any means, but propose to renew the fight with increased vigor. Of course, if the Southern Democrats should forsake us, we could do nothing."

Senator Wolcott is disposed to abandon the contest. He does not take the rosy view of the outlook which is taken by his associates. He will, however, remain in the fight until the flag goes down.

Mr. Dubois said: "We are only beginning the bitterest part of the fight, and from now on we will rush things. I doubt very much if the repealers could get a quorum of their people to-morrow, and we could break them up in two hours.

"To my mind the fight, which will result in victory, has just commenced, for we are now counting as accessions to our ranks such men as Senators Harris and Pugh and George, who have assisted the repealers all along in keeping a quorum.

"When these men forsake Mr. Voorhees how can the Administration hope for success, and why should not we, by the same token, feel very comfortable? Closure can never be passed. After the proposition to change has been debated a few days we may consent to a vote, but it can never get a majority."

FOND HOPES ARE BLIGHTED.

Compromisers Took a Gloomy Day to Think on Their Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Gloom, and palpable gloom, seized upon the Senate Chamber at 10 o'clock this morning when Vice President Stevenson, looking more than ever like a Methodist preacher, started the Senate on another round of the long legislative day of Oct. 17. The few Senators who were punctual, despite the inclement weather, brought no sunshine with them. Most of them were Democrats, and each appeared to have heard some bad news.

The servant of Uncle Sam who has charge of the lighting of the Chamber showed no disposition to come to the rescue. Not a gas jet shed its rays through the glass-paneled ceiling. As the morning grew older the conditions did not improve. It was slow work getting the quorum.

At 10:30 o'clock the clerk was able to say that forty-three Senators had responded to their names. But only a few of this number remained in the Chamber after announcing their arrival. A disposition to gather in the cloak rooms was early manifested.

Mr. Jones of Nevada spread out a bundle of manuscript several inches thick on his desk, and prepared to unload the fourth instalment of his apparently interminable speech against repeal.

Just as he was about to worry the stenographers with his rapid enunciation, Mr. Stewart interrupted, by offering an amendment to the repeal bill, providing for a conference between delegates of the United States, Mexico, the Republics of Central and South America, Haiti, and San Domingo, with the object of adopting a common silver coin which shall be current in all the countries named, accompanying it by the cheerful statement that some time in the future he would "submit a few remarks" on the subject.

Mr. Sherman followed with the presentation of a bill giving a pension to an Ohio man, and Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin performed a like service for an old soldier of the Badger State.

Then Mr. Jones, clad in his shining black alpaca coat, and presenting an unusually florid face, due to a matutinal shave, stood up and began reading. Only a few Senators listened. Mr. Peffer, minus a necktie, as usual, took a seat near him and caressed his beard while giving close attention to the apostle's utterances.

Messrs. Voorhees and Gorman conversed in earnest tones in their seats, which adjoin on the Democratic side of the chamber. It was quite plain that Mr. Gorman was not in good humor. He did not smile once while talking with his colleague. Mr. Voorhees wore the look of a man who had tossed on his bed all night and then received news of the loss of his best friend.

While the repeal leaders had their heads together, First Lieut. Faulkner whispered with Commodore Power of Montana, who acted as if he had lost something and wasn't quite sure whether it would be worth while to advertise for it. Mr. Turpie of Indiana took a seat beside Mr. Murphy of New-York, who had for some time exhibited signs of being bored, and they talked to each other several minutes.

After a little Mr. Gorman went into the marble room, where he was soon joined by Mr. Harris of Tennessee, the man who wishes to be understood as opposed to killing the Vice President in the event that the latter permits the majority to amend the rules. None who saw the two Senators together needed to be told that they were very much in earnest, nor did it require a mind reader to determine that they were discussing the sad plight of the compromise scheme for which Mr. Gorman drummed up signatures Saturday, and which was the cause of such good feeling among the compromisers when the recess was taken Saturday evening.

The sun broke through the clouds about 11 o'clock and the Capitol was bathed in glory. There was no lessening of the gloom in the Senate Chamber, however. If anything it grew deeper, particularly on the Democratic side. The compromisers were on that side and their dejection was largely due to the knowledge that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury would have anything to do with the scheme to which they had subscribed their names on Saturday.

Many men who had signed the compromise agreement were disgusted because of the revelation that they had been incorrectly informed regarding the attitude of the Administration. Quite naturally they were anxious to know who was responsible for the statement which led them into committing an error which reflected so severely upon their judgment. It is entirely safe to say that not in years have individual members of the Senate been so worked up as some of the honorable gentlemen have been to-day.

It was only too evident to visitors to the chamber that something unusual had happened. For many minutes at a time the seats on the floor were practically empty. Mr. Jones, who had received the most courteous attention during the reading of his previous speeches, could not help noticing the lack of interest shown. There was a call of the Senate at one time. The Senators responded and then disappeared again. It was clear that nothing in the proceedings was of sufficient interest to distract their attention from the predicament of the would-be compromisers.

The committee rooms in the immediate vicinity of the chamber contained groups of Senators who were engaged in discussing the situation. An hour after the session began it was apparent to every person who made inquiries that the compromise idea "was as dead as a smelt."

Senator Butler of South Carolina, who has been extraordinarily eager in his demands for compromise, looks on the picture of despair. At 12 o'clock as he walked from the room of the Committee on Appropriations to the Senate Chamber. "It looks as though we should have to stay here a good while yet," he said to one who asked his views of the situation. Last Saturday Mr. Butler would probably have been willing to wager that a compromise measure would be passed inside of a week.

Mr. Gorman has only short replies to questions bearing on the situation. It was not his day for talking. Gen. Palmer of Illinois, who was quite solemn early in the day, felt better after he had visited the White House. The General had signed the compromise agreement, with the understanding that he was not to be bound by it if it did not reflect the views of the Administration. It only took him a short time this morning to discover that he had taken a wrong step, and he immediately receded from his position. After this act was performed he felt much better, and asked a few questions pertaining to silver, to show that he was keeping track of things.

Mr. Jones spoke nearly three hours and then grew tired. He had not been interrupted to any extent, and almost continuous reading had strained his voice.

He finally yielded the floor to Mr. Teller, who embraced the opportunity to descant upon the alleged benefits which would accrue to the United States if it were on a silver rather than a gold basis. Mr. Teller talked until about 4 o'clock. He was not in very good form, and showed unmistakable signs of the strain put upon him through the needs of the filibusters.

He was showing, to his own satisfaction at least, that Great Britain was anxious to have the Senate pass the repeal bill, when the door of the diplomatic gallery opened and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, marched down the stairs and took a seat directly behind the Colorado Senator, and listened with evident interest to what he had to say about the British desire.

Mr. Teller, totally unconscious of the fact that the Queen's personal representative was within the sound of his voice, indulged in many remarks which may have been responsible for the smile which played about Sir Julian's lips while he remained in the gallery.

Mr. Teller motioned to Stewart when he became fatigued, and then made the refreshing statement that the "gentleman from Nevada" desired to speak, and he would, therefore, yield the floor to him. There was no objection, and the talking machine began on its old theme.

In the meantime the Chamber gradually filled with Senators, who had discussed the situation in all its bearings, and were now prepared to watch and wait. Mr. Voorhees dropped into his chair as if he were thoroughly fatigued. A stranger looking for the leader of the repeal forces would not have picked him out for the man.

First Lieut. Faulkner sat beside him for some time, and while they were engaged in conversation Mr. Stevenson resigned the chair to Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky and joined them. It was generally expected that Mr. Voorhees would make an effort to bring about an adjournment instead of a recess, but about 5 o'clock Mr. Faulkner moved for a recess until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, and there was no objection.

Preparing to Launch the Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The next war ship to be launched is the Oregon at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. Members of the Congressional naval committees have been invited, and at one time Secretary Herbert thought of taking a transcontinental trip, reaching San Francisco by the date of the launching. Three young women of the Pacific coast will perform the ceremonies of the launching. They are Miss Daisy Ainsworth, representing the State of Oregon; Miss Ruth Dolph, representing the navy, and Miss Eugenie Shelby, representing the City of Portland. By an ingenious arrangement of the planking under the ways, the releasing of the vessel will actually be accomplished by one of the young women.

Going to the University of California.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 23.—Edward B. Clapp, Assistant Professor of Greek at Yale, has resigned in order to undertake entire charge of the Greek department in the University of California, at Berkeley, Cal. Prof. Clapp graduated from the Illinois State College in 1875 and taught Greek there till 1890, when he came to Yale. He is an instructor of original method, and it is predicted that he will exert a wide influence in the study of classics in the West. Other Yale men on the Faculty of the University of California are President Martin Kellogg, '51; Prof. Thomas Bacon, '72, instructor in European history; Louis Du Pont Syle, '79, instructor in English, and W. W. Heffelfinger, '89, instructor in physical culture.

Gloucester Fishermen Lost at Sea.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—The mortuary and wreck records of the fishing year about to close show that there have been lost at sea, from this port, fifty-seven men, leaving ten widows and fifty-two children, and ten vessels, valued at about $60,000. From 1830, since when a record has been kept, there have been 586 vessels, valued at $2,700,000, and 3,231 lives lost.

A Rolling Mill Resumes Work.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 23.—The rolling mill of the Oxford Iron and Nail Company of Oxford was started to-night. The entire plant will be put in operation at once, after being idle most of the Summer. The men have agreed to accept a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent. These works when in full blast employ 1,000 men.

MYERS POSITIVELY DECLINES

WILL NOT RUN INDEPENDENTLY FOR CONTROLLER.

His Decision Telegraphed from Chicago—City Club Disappointed, Likewise Republicans Who Wanted to Indorse Him—Some Machine Leaders Angry at Henry C. Robinson for Not Withdrawing—Mr. Myers's Nomination Filed—Letter of Explanation.

Controller Theodore W. Myers will not accept the independent renomination tendered him at the mass meeting held in Cooper Institute last Friday night. His declination was foreshadowed in The New-York Times last Sunday. Yesterday forenoon Gen. Wager Swayne, who was Chairman of the mass meeting, R. Fulton Cutting, and Edmond Kelly of the City Club made public the following dispatch:

Telegram received. While I keenly appreciate the great honor conferred upon me by my nomination, I regret I cannot consistently consent to its acceptance. Will explain more fully on my return.
CHICAGO, Oct. 22. THEODORE W. MYERS.

Gen. Swayne admitted that those who had been most interested in inaugurating the movement that resulted in Mr. Myers's independent nomination were very much disappointed.

"We did not think that Mr. Myers would decline," he said, "especially after we had gone so far and had received his assurance that he would accept if the meeting was such a one as that of Friday night."

The members of the City Club do not feel very well pleased with Mr. Myers's declination, but after Messrs. Swayne, Cutting, and Kelly had talked the matter over, they issued the following open letter to Mr. Myers, which was given out for publication late in the afternoon:

Theodore W. Myers, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We have your telegram in response to ours advising you that a great and representative mass meeting of your fellow-citizens had placed you in nomination for Controller of the City of New-York.

The situation which results demands a word of explanation on our part.

The movement to nominate you had its origin in what occurred at a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of this city. At that meeting the initial steps of a scheme of public expenditure involving many millions and vitally affecting a great property belonging to the city were arrested by you in the city's behalf by the exercise of a discretionary power which, for the protection of the public interest, has been vested by law in the incumbent of the position which you hold. For this conscientious discharge of public duty you were at once and publicly threatened by the city's chief administrative officer with a revocation by law of the power to protect the city's interest as you had done. Such a threat, under such circumstances, from the Mayor of this city to the Controller naturally aroused wide public interest.

The city has been publicly informed, and correctly without doubt, by the Speaker of the Assembly that the laws of this State, so far as this city is concerned, are just now made and repealed by votes whose complexion is determined, not by the judgment of the Legislature, but by directions emanating from the chief of Tammany Hall. It was doubtless to this power that the Mayor intended to resort.

The rules of that organization have also committed to its chief the nomination, upon his individual judgment, of candidates at every election for the various municipal offices, as well as others. It was he who nominated the present Mayor of this city. The immediate prospect of a municipal election, therefore, put it in the power of that person, by discontinuing your tenure of office, to compass the removal of the above-named safeguard of the public interest, as easily and less openly than by an express change of the law.

His prompt action to that effect widely increased the public interest which had already been aroused, and made your independent nomination the logical and necessary answer of good citizens. It became such without regard to party, because the issue at stake transcended party lines.

An application to you to permit the public judgment to express itself through you was not answered by a refusal, but only by the expression of doubts which it was supposed that a sufficient public demonstration would remove. The demonstration which resulted left no doubt as to the state of the public mind.

The proximity of the election also left no time, not one day, for delay in filing with the proper officers, as required by law, a certificate signed by not less than 500 voters of this city, placing you in nomination. You were absent in Chicago. The certificate was filed.

If left undisturbed, it presents fairly to the voters of New-York, and as no other name can do, the issue outlined above. In great numbers, with deep interest, citizens have sought and availed of such an opportunity in filing the certificates we have been their agents merely. The power to withdraw it rests by law with you alone. We respectfully suggest that you consider further before doing so. The city press and private inquiry alike point to the public mind upon the subject. Very respectfully,

WAGER SWAYNE,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
EDMOND KELLY.

120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.

The City Club held a special meeting last night for the purpose of considering what further action, if any, should be taken in reference to the Controllership. A very large number of the members were present. President James C. Carter presided, and made a speech explaining why the club deemed it proper to have called a public meeting to place Mr. Myers in nomination. He expressed regret that he declined to accept it. Under the circumstances, he said, it was deemed proper to call the members together to consider whether it would be proper to take any further action in the present campaign. The Trustees had given the subject their attention and had concluded that nothing more could be done.

"A few days ago," he said, "it appeared that the autocratic power which governs all the departments of the city was determined to have no opposition whatever. One after another those officials who had administered their departments with the greatest credit were turned down. Among the officials thus treated was Mr. Myers, who had been true to the interests of the people in the capacity of Controller, and it seemed proper that an effort should be made to secure his election."

The club then adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That under existing circumstances this club deems it inexpedient, as a club, to take any further action for the nomination or support of a candidate for the Controllership.

Those Republican leaders who wanted to give Mr. Myers the indorsement of the Republican machine were very angry over the outcome of the Cooper Union movement, and there is an ugly feeling in Republican ranks. The leaders who favored Mr. Myers—men like Jacob M. Patterson and John Sabine Smith—are also angry at Henry C. Robinson, the Republican candidate for Controller, for announcing on Saturday that he would positively stay in the race and would not withdraw from the ticket to make way for Mr. Myers.

Frank Raymond, Donald McLean, who was Chairman of the Republican County Convention, and several others of the leaders, side with Mr. Robinson and declare that it is about time that the local Republicans stopped indorsing Democrats for any office. They are delighted that Mr. Robinson should have declared his determination to stay in the race before Mr. Myers had announced his intention not to enter the lists.

On the other hand, those Republicans who wanted Mr. Myers to run are of the opinion that he could have been induced to accept the independent nomination with the indorsement of the Republicans had not Mr. Robinson declared his intention to remain on the Republican ticket. The worst feature of it all is that Jacob M. Patterson was not consulted. Neither was John Sabine Smith consulted. T. C. Platt has pretended that he did not meddle in the matter at all. That is all very pretty in its way, but the plain fact is that Mr. Platt wanted Mr. Robinson to withdraw, and he wanted his machine to indorse Mr. Myers.

The result shows that there is a large section of the Republican Party in this city that has made up its mind to shake off the dictatorship of Platt and to act without reference to his mandates. The best proof that Platt wished his machine to indorse Mr. Myers is found in the fact that both William Brookfield, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Chairman Hackett of the State Executive Committee were vigorously in favor of the withdrawal of Mr. Robinson and the indorsement of Mr. Myers. They were of the opinion that Mr. Myers's candidacy would materially help the Republican State ticket, and that it would help the Republican candidates in the close city Assembly districts. They also thought that it would secure a great many Democratic votes for Edward T. Bartlett for Judge of the Court of Appeals. They are not at all pleased with the outcome of the affair.

Yesterday was the last day for filing independent nominations. Candidates have the privilege of withdrawing until Thursday, and substitutions can be made until Monday, but the City Club's action last night closes the Myers incident, with the exception of the formal reply that Mr. Myers will make to the notification of his nomination when he returns to this city. It is claimed that the certificate filed of Mr. Myers's nomination is irregular, but that doesn't matter now.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Controller Myers, when seen at the Auditorium to-night, said: "I am sensible of the compliment paid me by such a good gathering as met in Cooper Union, but I cannot conscientiously accept the nomination. My reasons I will make public on my return to New-York. I have wired my friends there that I will not make an independent race."

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER.

Senator Hill and Lieut. Gov. Sheehan Talk Over the Situation—To Work for Maynard.

There was marked activity about the Democratic State Headquarters in West Twenty-fourth Street yesterday. Senator Edward Murphy's flying visit to this city on Sunday and Senator Hill's presence here yesterday gave the leaders a chance to agree upon the policy to be pursued during the remainder of the campaign, and it is evident that the hardest kind of work is to be done in behalf of Judge Maynard.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan had a long talk with Senator Hill yesterday at the New Netherland Hotel. Afterward, at the Democratic Headquarters, Mr. Sheehan had long talks with Cord Meyer, Jr., candidate for Secretary of State, and Hugh Duffy, candidate for State Treasurer.

The following circular, which has been sent out by Mr. Sheehan to Democratic orators, has been construed to mean that the heaviest guns will be trained on the opposition to Judge Maynard.

The necessities of the campaign require that the questions at issue before the people should be discussed by competent speakers. Each hour's examination of the situation demonstrates that this is absolutely necessary. It is not the purpose of the committee to throw into the State a corps of speakers except those carefully selected. The list will not be a long one, but must be a strong one. I urgently beg that you will consent to devote the greater portion of next week and part of the following to this discussion, under the auspices of the State Committee. The intention is to select the strongest and most salient points in such of the counties (some tweny-one or twenty-two) as our information leads us to believe are the places where the work should be done. Your acceptance of this call for service will be regarded as a great obligation, and will be gratefully remembered.

It was announced at the Democratic State Headquarters last night that Senator Hill would speak in Buffalo next Monday night.

MR. FITCH CONGRATULATED.

Collector Kilbreth and J. Edward Simmons Wish Him Success.

Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch's canvass for the office of Controller is booming along at a rate that indicates that he will poll an unusually large vote. His mail is filled with letters of congratulation and assurances of valuable support. Collector Kilbreth has written to him:

I want to congratulate you, as well as the city, upon your nomination for the office of Controller. Apart from the satisfaction I feel by reason of my long and warm friendship for you, I am especially pleased to know that this important office is to be filled by one whose personal character and business abilities so eminently fit him for the discharge of the duties of the office. The nomination is one which should commend itself to the approbation of all good citizens, irrespective of party considerations.

President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank said in a letter which Mr. Fitch received yesterday:

Please accept my congratulations on your nomination for Controller, and be assured that you have my best wishes for a successful and satisfactory canvass. Your high character as a gentleman, your well established reputation as a lawyer, and your stainless career as an able and trusted representative of the people in the National Legislature ought to put your election beyond question. I am not a member of the Tammany Hall organization, though I have always voted the Democratic ticket, and I do not know that I am enough of a politician to aid you in any way. Should I be able to have, however, I will freely give you, for I believe, if you are elected, as I have no doubt you will be, the citizens of New-York will intrust the management of their financial affairs to safe and able hands.

Republican Candidate for Controller Robinson has also formally congratulated Mr. Fitch. He does not offer suport, however.

Independent Local Nominations.

The following is a list of independent nominations filed in the office of the Chief Clerk of the Police Department up to the time of closing the office yesterday, which was the last day for the filing of nominations of independent candidates:

For Controller—Theodore W. Myers, by City Party.

For Assemblymen—First District, Edward Brady, by Independent Democracy; Fourth District, James A. Donegan, by Independent Democratic Citizens; Seventh District, Alexander Sanger, by New-York Citizens' Democracy; Ninth District, Walter W. Bahan, by Walter W. Bahan Club; Eleventh District, James A. Moorehead, by Anti-Tammany and Citizens' Club; Fourteenth District, Patrick Collins, by County Democracy; Fifteenth District, James D. Farrell, by Independent Citizens' Association; Nineteenth District, George W. Payne, by Riverdale Association; Twenty-first District, John B. Leavitt, by Good Government Organization; Twenty-third District, Judson Lawson, by Good Government Club B; Twenty-fifth District, Herman H. D. Klinker, by Michael Duffy Independent Democracy.

County Clerk Purroy yesterday received a telegram from Samuel Gompers, who is in Washington, declining the nominations of the People's and Republican Parties as delegate from the Ninth Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention.

TREASURER TULLY ALL RIGHT.

No Defalcation or Shortage in Richmond County—The "Machine" Frightened.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 23.—The publication of a report that notes drawn by Matthew S. Tully, Treasurer of Richmond County, had been protested; that there were rumors of a defalcation in that office, and that the Staten Island banks had refused a loan of $20,000 to the County Treasurer, in anticipation of taxes, created considerable excitement in the county to-day.

These allegations appeared as an interview with the nominal Secretary of the organization of "machine" Democrats, and were intended for political effect. The friends of Mr. Tully were not more indignant than were the leaders of the Reform Democracy.

Howard R. Bayne said he was sorry that any one connected with the reform movement should have made a personal attack upon any of their opponents. The reports had not emanated from the committee, and the general feeling was that if Mr. Tully was free to express his honest convictions, he would be against the "machine" in the county.

Mr. Tully denied emphatically all the allegations. He said he had never drawn a personal note in his life; that the county had more money on hand now than is usual at this period in the fiscal year, and that no money had been asked for or refused by the county banks.

These statements were willingly and entirely confirmed by Otto Ahlmann, President of the Bank of Staten Island, and Charles A. Ingalls, cashier of the First National Bank. They expressed their entire confidence in Mr. Tully's personal integrity and financial responsibility. He is one of the largest taxpayers in the county.

The leaders of the Democratic "machine" in Richmond County have evidently been badly frightened by the uprising of honest men of all parties against the "machine" methods of government. The "machine" men are grasping at every straw to save themselves. To-day District Attorney Fitzgerald filed with County Clerk Hart protests against having the names of the regular Democratic nominees for State officers and Constitutional Convention delegates printed upon the fusion ticket.

At the convention of the Independent Democracy, the regular Democratic candidates for State offices were indorsed, and the fusion candidates for county offices and mebers of Legislature were regularly nominated. When the certificate of nomination was filed the names of three regular Democratic State and district candidates were contained therein.

The protests filed by the District Attorney were signed by the majority of the State candidates and the candidates for Constitutional Convention delegates. Unless these protests are withdrawn, these candidates will lose a vote on every independent ticket cast in the county.

The leaders of the independent organization are not disconcerted by this move, as they have arranged for enough paster ballots to supply every voter in the county.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Monday to 1:30 A. M. Tuesday.)

3 A. M.—2,447 Arthur Avenue; A. Dupont; damage, $250; insured; cause unknown.
6:30 A. M.—665 Broadway; damage trifling; cause, overheated stovepipe.
9:30 A. M.—318 Stanton Street; Charles Friedenberg; damage, $125; insured; cause unknown.
12:55 P. M.—131 Avenue B; damage trifling; cause unknown.
6:30 P. M.—1,137 Second Avenue; Philip Levi; damage, $25; cause, window curtain taking fire from gas jet.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

A STARTLING OBJECT LESSON

EDWARD M. SHEPARD CONTRASTS NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN TAXES.

Figures Which the "Ringsters" Cannot Refute Given at a Schieren Demonstration in the Eastern District—A Tremendous Audience Gives Mr. Schieren a Vociferous Reception—His Speech, Inspired by Happy Interjections from His Auditors, Was Timely and Vigorous.

Taxes for 1892 on property 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, worth $21,000	$510.39
Taxes for 1892 on property 99 Bowery, New-York City, worth $70,000	499.50
Excess of value of 99 Bowery, New-York, over 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn	49,000.00
Excess of taxation on 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn	10.89
Amount of taxes that would have been levied on 99 Bowery, New-York, if assessed at Brooklyn rate	1,391.00
Amount of taxes that would have been required on 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, if assessed at New-York rate	183.00
Tax tribute exacted by the Brooklyn "ring" on 96 Columbia Heights for their personal enrichment, the difference between $183 and $510.39	327.39

This startling object lesson was presented last night by Edward M. Shepard to a Schieren mass meeting of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn. He had selected these two pieces of property, Mr. Shepard said, because they happened to be under his professional charge. He had the tax receipts in his pocket, and offered to show them to any man, friend or foe of the "ring," who doubted the accuracy of his statement.

But he wasn't called upon for additional proof. The taxpayers in the audience had had many such proofs themselves, though they hadn't been presented before in quite this convincing form.

The meeting was held in Renwar Hall, Willoughby Avenue and Broadway, Williamsburg. It was one of the greatest political gatherings ever seen in the Eastern District. Every seat in the big hall was occupied, and even the aisles were filled.

Mr. Schieren himself was on hand to address the big crowd, and he was cheered by Republicans and Democrats alike until their voices were hoarse. He did not arrive until some time after the meeting had been called to order by Chairman George H. Fisher, but he was recognized before he entered the hall, and their huzzas sent the word along, and when he reached the inside door the entire gathering rose up en masse and the rafters rang with:

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! for Schieren."

The Mayoralty candidate bowed and smiled, and shook all the hands he could among those that were thrust out at him for a grip on all sides.

When he began to speak, the audience sent up the shout:

"Hurrah for our next Mayor! Hurrah for Schieren!"

When he could make himself heard above the tumult, Mr. Schieren said:

"Such a greeting as this must inspire any man, and I certainly feel inspired and encouraged. It demonstrates that this fight is an uprising of the whole people, and not of any party. The stanchest Democrat and the stanchest Republican are side by side. And what do they want?"

"They want you! They want Schieren!" shouted the crowd.

"Yes," replied that much-desired gentleman, with a smile. "What do they want of me? What does Schieren stand for in their estimation?"

"For honest government!" came a mighty cry, with a degree of unanimity that was overpowering.

"That's it!—honest government. That is what you expect of me if I am elected, and, God giving me strength, I will give it to you in the event of our victory. The cry comes from everywhere—'honest government.' My mail is enormous every day, and in almost every letter is this demand. Workingmen and business men, taxpayers and rentpayers, all ask for this. They want a government of the people, not of the bosses. They are overburdened with taxation, while a few favored men, who do nothing for our citizens, are enriching themselves at the expense of our municipal treasury.

"I can promise you this: If I am chosen to preside in the City Hall I will be the Mayor of all, not of one man or any set of men. I will be true to the interests of the city and its great population."

Then Mr. Schieren paid a graceful tribute to the German-Americans, who were well represented in the meeting. He spoke to them in their mother tongue, making, as he announced, the first speech in German he had ever delivered.

Mr. Schieren had entered the hall while Frederick W. Hinrichs had been speaking, and the latter retired in favor of the Mayoralty candidate. When Mr. Schieren finished, Mr. Hinrichs resumed.

"For every dollar that these men who compose the ring permit to go into public work, they put $2 in their own pocket," said Mr. Hinrichs, among other things.

Charles Frederick Adams, George F. Elliott, who was the Republican candidate for District Attorney at the last election, and Mr. Shepard were among the other speakers. Mr. Shepard made one of his most incisive attacks on the forces of the "ringsters," and the crowd showed its appreciation of his remarks at every chance.

Mr. Shepard repeated his "public questions to Mr. Boody," which he had asked at the great rink meeting, and he announced that he would repeat them at every meeting at which he might speak until Mayor Boody had answered them.

DEMOCRATS SUPPORT SCHIEREN.

The Brooklyn "Ring" Denounced by the Central Democratic Club.

The reorganized Central Democratic

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE VANDERBILTS PURCHASE CONTROL OF LACKAWANNA.

Whereupon the Traders Bid up All the Coalers in the Belief that a New Deal in the Anthracite Trade Is Pending—Sharp Advances in Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Reading, Susquehanna and Western, and Ontario and Western—The Deal Deals Not with the Coal Trade.

NEW-YORK,
Monday, Oct. 23—P. M.

The Street lost its head to-day on a report that the Jersey Central interest had purchased control of Lackawanna. The conclusion was reached that, the effort to force a coal combination having failed through agreements between the companies, the same end was to be secured by actual ownership of the properties concerned. As a matter of detail it was announced that the Vanderbilts had acquired 40,000 shares of Lackawanna, and that they and their friends would, in effect, control the output of the anthracite region.

As a matter of fact the deal has little or nothing to do with the coal properties. For several years the Lackawanna Company has had a close working agreement with the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis (the Nickel Plate) Railway, but the Lackawanna has been charged with lack of faith, on the ground that it worked with the Grand Trunk to the detriment of the Nickel Plate. Notwithstanding frequent denials of the charge, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, who is Chairman of the Nickel Plate and also of the Lake Shore, which controls it, became convinced that it was well founded, and, recognizing that there was good value in Lackawanna stock at the recent depressed prices, bought it with the double object of investment and the control of an ally of an active competitor. Mr. Vanderbilt has purchased in all about 75,000 shares of Lackawanna, 40,000 of which were transferred to his name to-day. Other interests in harmony with the Vanderbilts have also purchased round lots of the stock, and henceforth the road will be operated in the interests of the Vanderbilts. What ultimate effect the alliance may have on the anthracite coal trade it is too soon to say, but this much can be said now—the deal, in its present stage, has nothing whatever to do with any proposed coal combination.

Nevertheless the Street believed that there was something important going on among the coal roads, and traders bought all the stock in sight. Lackawanna advanced 9 points, and Jersey Central 7¾ points, but it is somewhat remarkable that the sales in Lackawanna were only 5,562 half shares and in Jersey Central only 5,449 shares. Reading benefited by the prevailing craze, advancing 3⅝ points on transactions of no less than 60,440 shares. The demand for Reading was apparently much more easily supplied than for the stocks of the two solvent roads. Ontario and Western partook of the activity, and was also strong. Even Susquehanna and Western advanced, the common stock 2 points, and the preferred 5½ points.

In the general market sugar was the most active stock dealt in, and it closed at an advance of 2½ points. The grangers were in demand at advancing prices. Whisky was fairly active, but its irregularity led to the supposition that some one on the inside was selling. In the last hour practically everything advanced, and the close was strong.

Little attention was paid to the news from Washington. The talk of an ignominious compromise caused weakness at the opening, but when the "coal deal" talk became current the currency question was retired into obscurity.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	36⅞	37	36½	36⅞	36½	37	1,500
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	73	74	520
American Express	112	112	112	112	112	116	4
*American Sugar Refining	95	97⅞	94½	97⅜	97⅜	97⅞	78,113
*American Sugar Refining pf	89½	91	89½	91	91	92	2,658
*American Tobacco	79	80	79	79	79	81	700
American Tobacco pf	95	95	95	95	94½	98	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	19	20	18⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20	9,755
Atlantic & Pacific	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	100
Baltimore & Ohio	69	69¾	69	69¾	69	69½	300
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	27½	28	200
Canada Southern	50	50½	50	50	50	50½	475
Canadian Pacific	73¼	73¾	73¼	73¼	73	73¼	100
Canadian Pacific	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	16⅜	16⅞	550
Chesapeake & Ohio	60	61¾	60	61	61	61¼	19,935
Chicago Gas	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	..	..	815
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	80	80¾	80	80¾	..	..	200
Chicago Stock Yards	94	94½	94	94½	94	96	300
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	102	103½	102	103½	105	103¾	3,495
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	80½	82¾	80⅛	82	81⅜	82	20,870
C., C., C. & St. Louis	34½	35¼	34½	35	35	35½	835
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	59⅜	61¼	59⅝	61⅛	61⅛	61¼	30,990
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	117	117	117	117	120	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	63½	65¾	63½	65⅜	65⅜	65⅝	8,510
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25	26	25	26	25½	26½	420
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9¼	9½	9	9½	9	9½	500
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	860
Consolidated Gas Company	130	137	135	137	133½	137	1,460
Delaware & Hudson	125	129	125	127½	127½	128	4,552
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	161	171½	161	169	168	170	5,662
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	33⅝	34	32¾	33	32⅞	33	20,340
Edison Electric Illuminating	99	100⅝	99	100⅛	100⅛	102	400
Evansville & Terre Haute	79	79	75	75	70	80	300
General Electric	44⅝	45¼	44	45¼	45	45¼	3,044
Great Northern pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	106½	110	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	7	7	7	7	7	7½	100
Illinois Central	92	92½	92	92½	92	93	200
Iowa Central pf	22	22¾	22	22¾	22¾	23¼	400
Laclede Gas	15½	16	15¼	16	15½	16¼	750
Laclede Gas pf	65	66¾	65	66¾	65	66	200
Lake Erie & Western	15½	16½	15½	16½	16⅜	16¾	1,100
Lake Erie & Western pf	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68½	70	145
Lake Shore	124¼	129	124¾	127⅜	127⅜	128	4,215
Louisville & Nashville	46½	47¾	46¾	47⅜	47	47¾	1,960
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., t. r.	15	15¾	15	15½	15	15½	200
Manhattan Consolidated	130	132½	130	131¾	131	132	3,542
Michigan Central	96½	97	96½	97	96½	97	405
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf, t. r.	30	30	30	30	29	30	100
Missouri Pacific	22¼	24	22	23¾	23¾	24	3,785
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	20	20⅝	20	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	2,395
Mobile & Ohio	13	13	13	13	13	14½	100
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	25	25	24½	24¾	24⅝	25	840
National Lead Co	26¼	27	26¼	27	27	27¼	2,631
National Lead Co. pf	72	72⅜	72	72⅜	72⅜	75	31
National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	18¼	19	5
New-Jersey Central	112⅜	120½	112⅜	119¾	119¾	119¾	5,439
New-York Central	101⅜	104	101⅜	103	103	103⅜	2,817
New-York & New-England	29¼	30⅜	29¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅝	11,820
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	14½	16½	14½	16½	16¼	16½	2,516
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	60	63	150
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	25¼	28	25¼	28	27½	28½	1,200
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	107	107	107	107	107	..	800
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14½	14½	14⅝	1,515
New-York, Susq. & Western, new	14	15¾	14	15¾	15¾	16	4,245
New-York, Susq. & Western pf., new	44	48¼	44	48¼	48	48¼	2,840
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5½	215
Northern Pacific	7	7½	7	7½	7½	7¾	2,010
Northern Pacific pf	22¾	23⅝	22½	23¾	23	23¼	3,315
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	15⅞	10,070
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6	6	6	6	5⅜	16	110
Pacific Mail	15	15½	15	15	15½	15⅜	315
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅜	21⅜	17⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21½	60,440
P., C., C. & St. L	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	14⅜	16	210
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	148	148	148	148	147	..	21
Pullman Palace Car Company	169½	171¼	169½	171	171	172	826
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	3⅜	3⅜	3	3	2⅞	3½	500
Rich. & West Point pf., t. r.	18	18	18	18	14½	19	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	108	108	108	108	105	108	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	200
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅞	36¾	34⅞	36½	35⅞	36¾	2,580
St. Paul & Omaha pf	107	109½	107	109½	108½	109	600
Southern Pacific	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17½	18¼	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅜	15	510
Texas Pacific	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	100
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Mich.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8½	100
Union Pacific	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	18	1,905
United States Express	53½	53½	53½	53½	52	56	10
United States Rubber	32	32	31½	31½	30	32	256
United States Rubber pf	75	77	75	77	75	80	610
Wabash pf	14⅜	15⅜	14⅜	15	15	15⅜	800
Wells-Fargo Express	126	126	125	125	125	135	60
Western Union Telegraph	83⅜	85⅛	83⅜	85⅛	85	85⅝	14,186
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	13	14	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	45	47⅞	45	47⅞	42	48	400

Total sales.....375,931
*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alb. & Sus. cn. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	$3,000
Alb. & Sus. cn. 7s	125	125	125	125	5,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	69⅝	70	69⅝	70	11,000
At., T. & S. Fe 2d 2½s	38	38	37½	37¾	25,000
Beech Creek 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½	1,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	5,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	102	102	102	102	5,000
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	92	92	92	92	5,000
Canada So. 1st	105	105	104¾	104¾	6,000
Can. South, 2d	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	109	109	109	109	20,000
Cent. of N. J. g. 5s, r	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	20,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¾	42,000
C. & O. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	80	80¾	80	80¾	29,000
C. & O. & S. W. 1st	104	104	104	104	10,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	96	97	96	97	15,000
Chi. & Erie inc.	30	30	30	30	17,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	43¾	43¾	43	43	80,000
Ch., B. & Q. cv. 5s	99	99	99	99	1,000
C., B. & Q. I. 4s	92	92	92	92	7,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	20,000
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st C., W. & M. div	90	90	90	90	9,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	5,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	18,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	104	104	104	104	24,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	92	92	92	92	2,000
Erie 2d cn	71	71	71	71	5,000
Int. & G. N. 2d 5s	60	60	60	60	5,000
Iron M. gen. 5s	70	71	70	71	26,000
Kan. Pacific cn	75	75	75	75	2,000
K. & T. 1st	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	10,000
K. & T. 2d	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	30,000
Ky. Central 4s	81	81	81	81	3,000
Laclede Gas 1st	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	5,000
L. E. & W. 1st	108½	108½	108½	108½	1,000
Lake S. 1st cn	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1,000
Lake S. 2d cn	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	5,000
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	99	99	99	99	6,000
Met. Elevated 2d	107	107	107	107	1,000
M. & E. 7s of 1900	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	5,000
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	114¾	114¾	114¾	104¾	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st, c.	106	106	106	106	12,000
North. Pac. 2d, c.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	6,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N. 6s	75	78¾	75	78¾	25,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N. cn	48	48	48	48	1,000
Ore. Ry. & N. 1st	96	97	96	97	4,000
P., D. & E. 2d	36	38	36	36	50,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	31	34	31	34	217,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	20⅜	23¾	20⅜	23¾	175,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	17	19¾	17	19¾	212,000
Reading def. inc.	5	5	5	5	60,000
Reading gen. 4s	67¾	69⅞	67¾	69⅞	157,000
Roch. & Pitts. cn.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	6,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	89½	90	89½	90	15,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	96	96⅞	95¾	96⅞	72,000
R., W. & O. cn.	109	109	109	109	2,000
St. L., K. C. & N. 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	55	55	55	55	8,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	16	18	16	16	2,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s	107¾	108	107¾	108	12,000
St. P. 1st, D. & G. S. 5s	103	103	103	103	14,000
S. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s	120	120	120	120	1,000
St. P. Int. 5	111	111	111	111	14,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	108	108	108	108	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, Montana 4s	86	86	86	86	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	113	113	113	113	6,000
St. A. & A. P. 4s	55	55	55	55	11,000
So. P. of N. M. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	10,000
T. & N. O. cn	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	9,000
Texas Pac. 1st	70	70	69	70	6,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	17	17½	17	17½	10,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¾	24,000
Union Elev. 1st	104	105	104	105	15,000
Wabash 1st	102¾	103	102¾	103	20,000
Wabash 2d	72¾	74½	72¾	73	13,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	22	22	22	22	9,000
W., Un. col. tr. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000

Total sales.....$1,786,000
*Including $7,000 at 107⅝, seller 15 flat. †Seller 30 flat. ‡Including $4,000 at 16, seller 20 flat. §Including $3,000 at 95¾, seller 20 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	142	146	Mah. Coal*R.	90	100
Alb. & Sus	155	165	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	..
Allen S. & Pet.	90	98	Man. Beach	8	..
Am. Coal	80	90	Md. Coal pf.	50	60
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	M. & St. L. tr.	10¾	11¼
Am. T. & C.	84	88½	Minn. Iron	..	99
Bl. R. & P. pf.	69	77	N. C. & St. L.	60	70
Bl., C. R. & N.	45	..	Nat. Cord. pf. as. pd.	50	53
Central Pac.	19¾	20¼	Nat. Lis. Oil	30	..
Chi. & Alton	136	..	Nat. Starch	7	9
Chi. & Ill.	54	56	New Cent. C.	7½	9
C. & N. W. pf.	138½	139	N. Y. & N. H.	191	195
Cleve. & P.	147	..	N. Y. & N. pf.	104	105½
C. C. & I. D.	9	11	Norfolk & So.	50	..
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Nor. & W. pf.	21½	22
C. H. V. & T. pf.	60	70	Ohio South.	28	50
Consol. Coal	27	..	Ont. Mining	6¾	10
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	7	Oregon Imp.	8	11
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	22	40	Ore. R. & N.	25	35
*D., S. S. & A.	7	8	Penn. Coal	250	300
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	17	22	Peo., D. & E.	7½	8
E. T., V. & G.	¼	1	Pitts. & W. pf.	27	30
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48½	51½
Quicksilver	1	3	Quicksilver	1	3
2d pf.	1	4	Rens. & Sar.	162	170
Homestake	11	15	St. L. S. W.	4	5
H. & T. C.	40	44½	St. P. & Dul.	24	26
Ill. Cent.	1.1. 90	..	St. P. & D. pf.	95	100
Iowa Cent.	7½	8½	St. P., M. & M.	101	105
Kan. & Mich.	8	10	S. Cot. Oil	40	50
Keok. & D. M.	..	5	Sul. & O. C.	30	32
L. E. & St. L.	16	..	St. L. & O. C. pf.	68¾	..
Long Island	93	96	St. P. D. & G.	5	6
L. St. L. & T.	3	6	Wabash pf.	67⅞	71

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	95¾	97⅞	94⅝	97⅞	23,640
At., Top. & S. Fe	19	20	19	19⅞	2,970
Atlantic & Pacific	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	100
Balt. & Ohio	69½	69½	69½	69½	100
Chicago Gas	80½	81⅝	80	80⅝	4,890
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	65¾	68¾	65¾	68¾	6,180
Chi., Bur. & Q.	80⅝	82⅛	80	82⅛	14,750
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	59¾	61¼	59⅝	61¼	23,200
C., St. P., M. & O.	35	36	35	36	200
C., St. L. & P. pf.	104	104	104	104	100
Canadian Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	100
Col., H. V. & Tol.	21	21	21	21	10
Col. Fuel & I.	26	26	26	26	100
Del., Lack. & W.	168½	170½	168½	168½	850
Del. & Hudson	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	100
Dist. & C. F.	33⅝	34½	32⅝	32⅝	6,410
Gen. Electric	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	400
Hocking C. & I.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	300
Illinois Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	100
Laclede Gas	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	100
L. E. & West	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	100
Lonis. & Nash	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	110
L., N. A. & C.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	100
Lake Shore	125	125	125	125	100
Missouri Pacific	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	300
Mo., K. & T. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	100
Manhattan	130¾	132⅝	130¾	131¾	300
Nat. Cordage	25¾	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	100
N. Y. & New Eng.	29¾	30⅝	29¾	30⅝	5,080
N. Y. C. & W.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
North. Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	200
N. Y. Central	102¾	103⅜	102¾	103⅜	100
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	100
N. Y., Sus. & W.	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	310
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	46⅝	47	46⅝	47	400
Pacific Mail	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
Phil. & Reading	18	21⅝	17⅝	21⅝	16,620
Pullman Car	171	171	171	171	200

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in increased supply, but the demand was not urgent. Rates were 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@7 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was unchanged. Rates were 5¾@6 per cent. for prime indorsed bills, 6½@7½ for first-class single names, and 8@10 per cent. for names less known.

In London call money loaned at 1½ per cent. and three months' bills at 1⅝ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $73,119,385, and balances $4,917,902. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $853,000.

The Clearing House canceled $110,000 loan certificates. The amount outstanding is now $2,240,000.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and lower. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.82½ for sixty-day bills and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅛@4.81⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@4.80¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 94⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Charleston—buying, ⅛@3-16 discount; selling, par. Chicago—75 premium. St. Louis—No trading. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 150@175 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraph, 25.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted to-day.

The commercial price of bar silver was 74 cents per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 58½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver bullion on deposit 165,281 ounces; withdrawn, none; deposited, none; certificates outstanding, 164.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Laclede Gas	¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	L. E. & West.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅞	Lake Shore	3¼
At., T. & S. Fe	⅛	Louis. & Nash	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	¾	Michigan Central	1⅜
Buff., Roch. & P.	1	Missouri Pac.	⅝
Chicago Gas	¾	New Jersey Central	7¾
Chicago & N. W.	1¼	N. Y. Central	¾
Chicago, B. & Q.	1	N. Y. & N. E.	1⅜
C., C. & St. L.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2⅛
C., M. & St. P.	⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	5
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	N. Y., Sus. & West.	2
Col. & Hock. Coal	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	6¼
Consol. Gas	3¾	N. Y., Ont. & West.	¾
Del. & Hud.	3½	Phil. & Read.	3⅜
Del., Lack. & W.	9	Pullman Car	3
Edison Elec. Ill.	4¼	Sa. P. & Omaha	⅝
Green Bay, t. r.	⅛	St. P. & Omaha pf.	2
Illinois Central	1⅜	Western Union	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	3¼

DECLINED.

Evans. & T. H. 5

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was active and strong. The Reading issues were the leaders in both activity and strength, in sympathy with the movement in the stock. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Alb. & Sus. cn. 7s	1⅜	Reading 1st pf. inc.	3½
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. cn. 2-4s	3½	Reading 2d pf. inc.	3½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1½	Read. 3d pf. inc.	3⅞
C., B. & Q. cn. 5s	⅛	Reading det. inc.	1⅞
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	2	Reading gen. 4s	1⅞
Erie 2d cn	1	Rock Island 5s, c	2
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	1¼	Rome, W. & O. cn.	1
Kansas Pacific 6s	1	St. P. & N. P. 6s	1½
Kan. & Tex. 2d	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	4	Union Elev. 1st	1½
North. Pac. 2d, c.	1¼	Wabash 2d	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	7⅛	W. N. Y. & Penn. 2d	1½
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn.	1	West Shore 4s, c	1½

DECLINED.

Peoria, D. & E. 2d 4

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $10,000 4s coupon at 111. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	98	....	Cur. 6s, '96	104	....
4s, r	110¾	111½	Cur. 6s, '97	106	....
4s, c	110¾	111½	Cur. 6s, '98	109	....
Cur. 6s, '95	102	....	Cur. 6s, '99	111	....

In State securities $10,000 Virginia funded 2?s of 1901 sold at 53.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
C., C. & St. L.—			
2d week Oct.	$294,855	.....	$11,516
Flint & Père Marq.—			
2d week Oct.	47,944	.....	4,795
K. C., Ft. S. & Mem.—			
2d week Oct.	91,041	.....	14,419
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf—			
2d week Oct.	5,630	3,433	.....
From Jan. 1	136,556	89,500	.....
Northwest—			
Month *Sept.	3,325,128	117,240	.....
L. E. & W. R. Co. for August—			
Gross	$300,540	.....	$52,685
Operating ex.	184,374	17,220	.....
Net	116,166	.....	69,904
For 8 months ending Aug. 31:			
Gross	2,384,579	128,921	.....
Operating ex.	1,430,438	188,360	.....
Net	954,140	.....	29,440

*September, 1893, includes Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, which was merged Sept. 1. Its gross earnings in September, 1892, were $426,047. The increase above shown in 1893 is $117,240. Relative decrease in 1893 of both roads, $308,806.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

City	460	Manhattan	180
Columbia	300	Seaboard National	175
Fourth National	200		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	47½	50
†American Surety	170	190
American Type Founders' common	..	25
American Type Founders' pf	..	90
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	245	255
†Beech Creek R. R., (4 ℘ cent. N. Y. Central)	88	90
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	90	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	94½	96½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	162	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	98½	..
Broadway surface 1st 5s	100	..
Broadway Surface 2d	90	95
Brooklyn Elevated	156⅛	158¼

FINANCIAL.

Continued from Page 6.

OFFICE OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE
RAILROAD COMPANY.
P. O. BOX 346. NO. 95 MILK ST.

CIRCULAR NO. 69.
BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE
6 PER CENT. NOTES,
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co.

THE GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES of the Atchison Company, issued Nov. 1, 1888, and due Nov. 1, 1893, for $9,000,000, (and of which the company acquired since their issue $2,000,000, leaving $7,000,000 outstanding and in the hands of yourselves,) are upon an underlying lien to the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BOND INDENTURE of the Company, dated Oct. 15, 1889, which originated with the Financial Reorganization of the company, under which as well provision was made for the retention by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, of GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of an equal amount of such bonds, $9,000,000, to provide for ultimate retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES.

The Directors of the Atchison Company believe it to be advantageous to the company to defer retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES five years, or until Nov. 1, 1898, the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS reserved remaining with the Trustee until required for purpose of such retirement.

The PRINCIPAL and INTEREST of the EXTENDED GUARANTEE FUND NOTES will be payable in GOLD.

The Company now offers to the holders of the GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES the right of such extension at par with a cash Commission of five (5) per cent., to be paid by the Company on November 1, 1893, to such holders as will signify their assent on or before October 25, instant.

The NOTES of those holders who have not assented to extension by Oct. 25, inst., will be acquired and paid for in full on Nov. 1 by a syndicate who will extend the NOTES for the period above stated.

Holders are respectfully asked to promptly communicate their wishes in writing to

J. W. REINHART, President,
95 Milk St., Boston.

Those who assent will be notified when to present their NOTES at the office of the Company for indorsement, affixing of new coupon sheets, and receipt of cash premium, payable Nov. 1.

By order the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.
J. W. REINHART, President.

Boston, Oct. 24, 1893.

Holders of Assented Notes are now notified that they can present them at offices of
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK;
ATCHISON COMPANY,
95 MILK ST., BOSTON,
after to-day, for indorsement, affixing of new coupon sheets, and receipt of check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1st. Coupons for November 1st Interest will be paid in usual manner.

J. W. REINHART, President.

Holders of non-assented notes will receive principal and interest to Nov. 1 for their notes upon surrender of the same at Room 26, 95 Milk St., Boston, on and after Oct. 31, 1893.

W. A. MITCHELL, Agent.

Dividends.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

Guarantee Fund Notes.

The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1893, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company's Guarantee Fund Notes will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 106 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

Holders of the Guarantee Fund Notes, extending the time of the same, will receive check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1, when their Notes are presented for extension at the Company's office, No. 95 Milk St., Boston, after Oct. 24, inst.

J. W. REINHART, President.
Boston, Oct. 19, 1893.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1893.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage on the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Division of this company, the following thirty bonds have this day been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 55, 63, 86, 109, 193, 205, 209, 231, 254, 274, 395, 514, 555, 669, 885, 975, 1,032, 1,049, 1,054, 1,185, 1,260, 1,400, 1,505, 1,559, 1,569, 1,571, 1,717, 1,902, 1,914, 2,389.

The interest on same will cease Dec. 1, 1893, and the principal of bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus ten per cent premium.

A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1893.

81ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A regular semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.

The coupons of the Debenture 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York City, or at the Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1893.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From NOVEMBER 1 on deposits made not later than NOVEMBER 3, and remaining in bank on JANUARY 1, 1894, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,
COR. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

Copartnership Notices.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS,
Oct. 21, 1893.

MR. ANTHONY J. DREXEL, JR., (SON OF our late senior,) retires this day from active business, and withdraws from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN, & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

Elections.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA AND VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY, JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol St., in the City of Jackson, Miss., on Monday, Nov. 6, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from Oct. 7 to Nov. 7, 1893.

By order of the Board.
H. H. TATEM, Secretary.

Dogs and Birds.

FOR SALE—Full-blooded English pointer's puppies at 105 West 56th St.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,369 Broadway.....Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

22 2D ST., 26 WEST.—Par or floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; board optional; references.

26 EAST 11TH ST.—Large sunny room, with connecting room; three gentleman or family; table excellent.

51 1ST ST., 50 WEST.—Second floor front rooms, en suite or separate; third floor, front, with private bath; excellent table; references.

57 7TH ST., 140 WEST—One large room, (fourth floor); also sunny hall room, with board; references.

97 PIERREPONT ST.—Finest location Brooklyn Heights; house newly and handsomely furnished; entire second floor; also room with private bath, and single rooms; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Third floor front room; large closets; also small room; references.

Furnished Rooms.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Elegantly-furnished suite; second floor; private bath; also hall and square rooms.

15 EAST 31ST ST.—Choice of elegant furnished suites; also, parlor floor; appointment first-class; references.

31 1ST ST., 17 EAST.—Private residence; two new, elegantly appointed apartments, suites and single rooms; references.

44 7TH ST., 234 WEST.—Nicely-furnished rooms; all conveniences; references.

62 WEST 46TH ST.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms to rent; breakfast if desired.

363 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished and newly-decorated alcove room; also square room. Owner.

A CHANCE FOR A BACHELOR.—Large square corner room, with alcove room; elegantly furnished; rent reasonable; furnace heated; attendance, gas, bath. Apply 237 Lexington Av., corner of 34th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Continued from Page 3.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish woman; thoroughly competent and neat in her work; excellent city reference. N. B., 46 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant as laundress in Christian American family; good references; wages, $20. C., Box 199 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class German girl; does collars and cuffs; best of city references. 156 East 84th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress in private family; city reference. 271 West 33d St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day, and can do fine house-cleaning; good reference. 313 East 61st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference; 308 West 44th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best of city reference. 529 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in a private family. 479 5th Av., north corner of 41st St., present employer's.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady highly recommends her American Protestant infant's nurse; eight years' experience. Call, after 10 o'clock, at 21 West 130th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced North of Ireland Protestant young woman to take care of young children, or an infant from birth; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. C. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a well-educated North German; is a good seamstress and a fine needleworker; as lady's maid or to grown children; best references from last employer. 154 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; competent with bottle-fed babies; thoroughly understands babies' foods; good sewer; first-class city reference. A. G. L., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; also understands bottle babies; best city reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 909 6th Av.; ring second bell.

NURSE, &c.—By a North German Protestant as nurse and seamstress for one or two children from three to ten years; teaches German; in first-class American family; best city references. 415 West 35th St., care of janitor.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant girl having 11 years' experience with children; in a private family as a maid or nurse to grown children; city reference. Competent, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; to take care of children; willing to assist with other work; will be found willing and obliging; best reference from last place. 409 West 48th St.; ring Bates's bell.

NURSE.—By a North German Protestant girl as nurse for grown children in private family; good city references. Mrs. Rabe, 227 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse to grown children; industrious; or will wait on lady; understands dressmaking; good reference. Watson, 803 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant American; for one or two children, or chambermaid; seamstress; best city reference. L. K., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl, short time in the country, to take care of children and assist with other work; two months' reference. 11 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl; to take care of children and make herself generally useful; best of city references. 247 West 29th St.; ring Doran's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant American for one or two children, or chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. C. K., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take entire charge of infant or growing children; six and a half years' highest city reference. 5 East 56th St.

NURSE.—By a young American woman to child two to three years old; understands the care of children perfectly in all respects; best city reference. 125 West 24th St., Bell No. 3.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl to take care of children; will be found willing and obliging; best reference from her last employer. 409 West 48th St.; ring Bates's bell.

NURSE.—By a refined young girl, speaking French, German, and English, to take care of children and do sewing; best references. H. R., 852 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; unexceptionable city reference; take entire charge of baby or growing children. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

NURSE.—By competent North German as nurse and seamstress; best reference. Mrs. Renner, 237 East 29th St., Bell 16.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse and seamstress; has good references. M., 225 West 32d St., second floor, back.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl to take care of children; best reference from her last place. 409 West 48th St.; ring Bates's bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed; care of children; will be willing and obliging. 221 East 74th St.; ring Kelly's bell.

NURSE.—By French girl, speaking no English, as nurse and seamstress; best references. 249 West 35th St. Mrs. Vicque.

NURSE.—By a young French girl; speaks good English; willing to help in sewing; city reference. 222 West 69th St., fifth floor.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse for children; references. M. P., 167 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By young woman (Protestant) as nurse to infant or child. A. K., 257 West 42d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would make herself generally useful; no objections to country; good references. 172 East 63d St.; ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced German seamstress, to wait on grown-up children or lady; best of references; wages, $20. D. K., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress; will do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; three years' good city reference from present employer. 263 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; would assist with chamberwork; four years' reference from last place. 219 East 37th St., first floor; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress and assist with chamberwork; three years' city references from last employer. 1,158 3d Av., Degman's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can take a butler's place; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 16 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; in a private family; understands her business. 146 East 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By German girl as waitress in private family; good city reference. 237 East 29th St., Bell 16.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR MAID IN PRIVATE family; can furnish six years' best city reference. 325 East 36th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; three years' city reference from last place. 258 West 37th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a steady, reliable girl, or would do chamberwork and sewing; best reference. 581 3d Av., corner 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; best reference. 581 3d Av., corner of 38th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is a good carver; best city reference. 256 West 41st St., one flight up, back.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; would assist with chamberwork; four years' reference from last place; no cards. 219 East 37th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as waitress in small private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; good references. 200 East 39th St., first floor.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERWORK AND SEWING.—By a young girl experienced in both; good references; city or country; can be seen at once. M. F., 106 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; or as chambermaid and waitress; city preferred; best city reference. A. G., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl, filling butler's place in a small private family; best city references. J. J., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; best of city reference; wages, $20. B., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can take a butler's place; best city references. 16 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best city references. 706 9th Av., third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; city or country; best city reference from last employer. E. W., 321 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; best city reference. 46 West 39th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By an excellent laundress; would go out to wash by the day, or take washing home; private family references. M. K., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

WASHING.—By experienced laundress; the family washing of small family. T., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WASHING.—By a first-class shirt troner; also ladies' and gentlemen's washing at home; best city reference. 478 3d Av.

WASHING.—By a good laundress to go out by day, or take washing home. M. S., 533 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

A NEAT YOUNG GIRL WISHES STEADY SITUATION in a small private family; best city reference. 7 East 77th St.

A NORTH GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE FULL charge of a young baby in a private American family. Address H. Tamsen, 400 East 80th St.

BY A WELL-EDUCATED, EXPERIENCED lady, speaking good accent German; good management; understands kindergarten system; teaches drawing, sewing, gymnastics. Mrs. M. M., 20 West 14th St.

PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl in first-class family; best of city references. 220 East 32d St., Dahlqvist's bell.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlor or chamber maid; best city references. 2 Gramercy Park.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By a young lady as private secretary; would read aloud or address reception cards, &c. H. H., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a smart young girl, lately landed, to mind children and assist with housework. 1,069 2d Av., near 57th St., ring three times.

WET NURSE.—By young woman as wet nurse; good reference. 125 West 60th St.; ring Downing's bell.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By competent young man in private family; is first-class indoor servant and understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Mrs. M. D. Van Doren recommends her butler; Frenchman; Protestant; age, 30; in private family; single-handed or where parlormaid is kept; willing, obliging, and perfectly sober. P. Barldon, 196 Madison Av.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By an Englishman, who is thoroughly competent, obliging, and sober; his present employer will be very glad to give a personal reference to any one wishing a good man. W. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man; Italian; able to speak French and a little English; knows his duty thoroughly; in a private family as first-class man or second; can take care of invalids; first-class references. 113 Waverley Place. John Pardi.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or where parlormaid is kept; has lived in New-York several years; also in Washington last Winter; thoroughly experienced; age 38; Protestant. Butler, care of Mr. Kohn, 644 6th Av.

BUTLER.—French; age, 30; speaks good English; desires a steady place; understands his work thoroughly; willing and obliging; best of personal and first-class city references. C. S., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an experienced man and wife; age, 37; both are thoroughly competent in their duties; have excellent references from first-class city families. J. J., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; by a thoroughly-experienced, strictly sober Englishman; good valet; age, 38; height, 6 feet; best references and personally recommended. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a trained English butler; single; age 29; will be found sober, honest, and reliable; good recommendations and personal references; height 5 ft. 10 in. C. C., 137 East 31st St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. W. M., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a Frenchman; middle-aged; speaks good English; thoroughly competent; no objection to Western city. A. D., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman; age 28; understands his duties thoroughly; good valet; five years' references from first-class families. L. P., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede, who understands his business thoroughly; first-class city references and personal recommendations. Johnson, care Mrs. Carlson, 408 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By young Frenchman in private family; takes full charge of dining room; understands furnaces; best reference. V. G., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; age, 28; understands his duties thoroughly; five years' city references from leading families; last employer can be seen. J. B., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Take charge gentleman's bedroom and wardrobe; experienced in gentlemen's clothes pressing and sewing; by hour, day or month. Ramsey, 397 Fifth Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his work; good valet; age, 30 years; single; city or country; two years' best city reference. J. E., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Scotch; where a second man or parlormaid is kept; leaving through family going abroad; good valet. J. B., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 37; good valet; has excellent reference from first-class city families. J. A. S., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest personal reference from last employer. Edmond, care Mr. Ryan, 102 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—By competent young colored man in private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city references; last employer seen. Giles, 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; butler; first-class cook; no washing; thoroughly experienced; English; excellent city reference; no agents. M., 300 East 40th St., third floor.

BUTLER.—By a sober, experienced Englishman; height, 5 feet 9 inches; age, 38; wages, $55; good recommendations; last employer seen. D. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly competent; five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. William S., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; by experienced Swiss man; middle-aged; well recommended; efficient in his work; neat appearance. Swiss Butler, 170 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By competent single man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. F. T., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first- class man as butler or valet in private family; good city reference. G. C., 353 West 44th St.

BUTLER.—Where second man is kept; thoroughly understands his duties; tall; English. H. C., 645 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent Swede as butler or waiter; thoroughly understands his duties; good city references. Louis, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 28; thorough experience; single-handed or otherwise; good city references. A. H., 155 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; where parlormaid is kept; age, 35; first-class city reference. C. E., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Belgian; speaks English; willing and obliging; understands his duties; city references. A. N., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; last employer can be seen. 643 Madison Av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young German, very handsome, as butler or valet; has the best references. H. Jarck, 1,070 Avenue A.

BUTLER.—Where parlormaid or second man is kept; age 27; thoroughly recommended. W. Barker, 317 East 14th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly competent; city and country; reference. A. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; four years in last place. M. K., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman. E. B., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man a first-class place; thoroughly understands his business; 12 years' experience; best English and American reference; strictly temperate; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; good-looking; will be found reliable and respectful; city reference. J. M., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Useful man; single; strictly temperate, steady, reliable man, who thoroughly understands his business and care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in first-class order; good driver; city or country; attends furnace; highly recommended. C. M., Box 205 Times.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to highly recommend his coachman, an Englishman, to any one requiring a thoroughly-reliable man in every way; is a clever horseman, a first-class driver, honest, sober, and industrious; country or city. E. King, care Fred'k Lee, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A gentleman disposing of his horses wishes to secure a position for his coachman; single man; English; can recommend him highly as a first-class groom, careful driver, honest, and temperate; city or country. J. H. H., Glenville, Conn.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; served four years in German cavalry; generally useful; attend furnace; not afraid of work; sober and willing; good references; city or country. Temperate, 629 West 24th St., restaurant.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; has been in his employ three years; leaving on account of turning out horses; is married; a good, careful, and stylish driver; honest, sober, and industrious. J. C., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Disengaged Nov. 1; best reference; can be highly recommended to any one desiring the same by present employer; city or country. Coachman, care Mrs. L. S. Sands, Hastings-on-Hudson.

COACHMAN.—By a German Protestant as coachman in private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; best city references; country preferred. L. S., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; a gentleman giving up his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend in every respect; city or country. J. M., 204 West 58th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; just disengaged on account of gentleman giving up horses and going South; stylish city and country driver; eight years' best reference from last employer. H. G. R., 168 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By German; good and careful driver; understands care of horses and carriages; best reference from last employer. M. Karl, care of McDonald's stable, 103 East 59th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; city or country; first-class city references. S. A., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By Englishman and wife in private family; can take full charge of horses, carriages, and harness; wife good cook; good references; country preferred. Coachman, 333 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. J. B., 988 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; highly recommended; competent to take care of gentleman's horses, carriages, and harness; careful city driver; last employer seen; country preferred. B. D., 147 East 40th St.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; city or country; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has six years' best reference. F., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man, without family; best city reference; thoroughly understands the business; strictly temperate; well accustomed to handling young horses. M. F., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Useful man, lately landed from North of Ireland, would go on a gentleman's place; can milk; good at horses and stable; wages no object; good reference; city or country. Mrs. Gray, 312 West 102d St.

COACHMAN.—Single, served four years in German cavalry; generally useful; attend furnace; not afraid of work; good references; sober and willing; city or country. Temperate, 629 West 24th St., restaurant.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; English; age 28; single; best references; 18 months with last employer; four years previous. E. T., 85 East 47th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced in care of horses; city or country; excellent references. F. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN-GROOM.—By a young man; Protestant; thorough horseman; good, careful driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; last employer seen; highest city references. A. B., 509 10th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—Single; willing; generally useful; can milk; thoroughly understands proper care of fine horses and harness; city and country references. H. R., 226 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands gentleman's private turnout; eight years' No. 1 reference; written, personal, Madison Av. banker; married; not afraid of work; temperate. 258 West 123d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; several years' city references; sober, disengaged; giving up horses; careful driver; employer can be seen. P. F., 505 West 140th St.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By young German; understands the care of horses and carriages; best references. M. Karl, care McDonald's stables, 59th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to find a position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to present employer, John L. Lamson, 46 Wall St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By single, sober man; thoroughly experienced; city and country driver; understands gardening, milking, and furnace; good city references. D., Box 200 Times.

COACHMAN.—English; by first-class, single, medium-sized man who knows his business thoroughly; age, 30; city or country; highest references. T. S., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; by competent man; married; age, 36; can ride and drive well; two years' good city reference; good appearance. Coachman, 962 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a man of long experience; can furnish first-class references; sober, honest; careful driver; city or country. F. B., 121 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him; thoroughly understands his business; honest; sober; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class English, single, middle-aged, medium-sized man that knows his business thoroughly; town or country; highest city references. W. Gilman, 347 East 34th St.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory testimonials from his last and former employers in city; six years' from last. E., 15 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman as coachman; good driver; used to furnaces; strictly temperate and honest. M. G. A., 46 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like to secure good place for his coachman; excellent character. Room 601, 44 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; can be highly recommended by last and former employers. M. M., 57 West 44th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a sober, steady young man; married, no family; thoroughly experienced in the growing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; capable of taking full charge of gentleman's place and keeping everything in perfect order; also understands care of horses, cows, and poultry; first-class reference from present and former employers. Gardener, care of T. W. Strong, Glen Cove, L. I.

GARDENER.—By an industrious, reliable man; for the Winter; on gentleman's place; or as second man in greenhouse; can milk and be generally useful; best references. M. C., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By a young man as gardener; understands driving and care of horses; good milker; first-class reference. G., Box 202 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM AND CARRIAGE FOOTMAN.—By experienced young man; A1 references; none expected but first-class place. A. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By American; age 24; in private family; can furnish first-class references, written or personal, from former and last employers. E. D., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—Protestant; thorough horseman, who has lived in fine families; willing, obliging; tend furnace; city references. A. L., 509 10th av.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom or to work around a private family dwelling; best of city reference. M., 2 East 38th St.

GROOM.—By young man, lately landed, as groom. 158 West 32d St., second floor.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN OR GROOM.—By Scotchman; lately landed; thoroughly understands his work in all branches; strictly sober; weight, 140 pounds; height, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches; fair; reference. T. H., 4 West 44th St., private stable.

SECOND MAN OR GROOM.—By Scotchman, lately landed; thoroughly understands his work in all branches; strictly sober; weight, 140 pounds; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; fair; reference. T. H., 4 West 44th St., private stable.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in private family; understands all kinds of furnaces; best of references. J. M. H., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By tall young man; age, 32; in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; city references. George, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—In a private family; French-Swiss; willing; wages $30; good city references. E. L., 212 West 32d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede, 24, in private family; best reference. Oscar, care of Osterberg, 345 West 43d St.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT OF THE Teachers' College.—A two years' course required; number of students limited; privilege of electing work in ten departments of the college. Applications may be made at once for places in the class beginning September, 1894. For entrance in the present year, applications may be made not later than Oct. 20. Circulars sent to applicants.
9 University Place,
New-York City.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL Founded 1638.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department. Gymnasium. Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MCGATT, Head Master.

WEST END SCHOOL. 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities.
Best instruction, reasonable fee; term begins now.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 Broadway, (NEAR 43D ST.)
a superior preparatory school for boys; careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examination.
HENRY C. MILLER, } Principals.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, }

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
676 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,)
Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 12th year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
A JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
Gymnasium. All Departments. Private Classes in Gymnastics, Languages, & Mathematics, 3 to 5 P. M.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., RE-opens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., New-York.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Useful Men.

USEFUL OR SECOND MAN.—By a young man of neat appearance and good city personal reference who understands all in-door duties; can assist with waiting. James, Box 265 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands the care of brasses, windows, and all kinds of furnaces; three years' best reference. John, Box 272 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede, age 24, single, in private family; sober and honest; best reference. O. G., 165 East 34th St., care Monson.

USEFUL MAN.—By Englishman as under gardener and to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; strictly temperate. G. A., 46 West 30th St.

USEFUL MAN.—In private house; six years' best city reference; care of furnace, clean silver, brass, and windows; willing and obliging. C. G. A., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede (25) as useful man; understands care of furnace; best reference. D. M., 165 East 34th St.

Valets.

VALET.—Will take full charge of gentleman's apartments, also wardrobe, pressing, &c.; reference from employer; competent. 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By a young colored man. J. N., 115 West 32d St.

VALET.—Five years' best city references. 65 Park Av.

Waiters.

WAITER—By a young Dane, age 27, as waiter in private family; understands cleaning silver, brass, and glass; willing and obliging; low wages; good reference. Edfert, 556 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—By a young American, 23 years of age, of refined and neat appearance, as attendant and companion to gentleman in ill health; will travel. King, Box 190 Times.

FARMER.—Single; generally useful; first-class milker; wages moderate. Jas. Lynch, care Mrs. McGrath, 140 East 28th St.

GOOD WORKMAN DESIRES JOBS TO RENOvate and polish parquet floors. M. Endelkofer, 52 West End Av.

FARMER, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN.—Good milker; wages, $15 per month; good references. Michael, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

GENTLEMAN FROM THE SOUTH, EDUcated and refined, desires employment of any kind, manual or literary. M. E., Box 198 Times.

MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS CARE OF FURnace wants a few houses to tend to. A., 666 6th Av.

PORTER.—By young man of good address and education as porter. P. D., 314 East 32d St., store.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A neat young French girl as second girl and nurse to boy of five; family of three; residence, West Point. Call at 209 West 56th St. on Tuesday, 31st of October, after 12; Mrs. Gen. Wilson.

WANTED—A competent nurse for two little girls in Morristown, N. J.; must be able to sew neatly, and have best personal references. Call at Brevoort House, corner 8th St. and 5th Av., New-York, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—In private family, by 1st of November, a Protestant laundress, willing to assist with other work; best city reference required. H., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—In private family, for 1st of November, a Protestant woman as competent cook, willing to do some coarse washing; must have best city reference. J., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Two girls to do

HILL WILL FIGHT FOR REPEAL

THE SENATOR WILL CONSIDER NO SILVER COMPROMISE.

He States His Views at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Says President Cleveland Performed a Patriotic Act in Promptly Convening Congress and Recommending the Repeal of the Sherman Law—Has No Respect for the Musty Traditions of the Senate.

The Brooklyn ring Democracy opened its campaign at the Academy of Music last night. As Senator David B. Hill was the great attraction, the building was crowded. It was the same kind of crowd that always listens to Senator Hill when he is in Brooklyn. He was received with great enthusiasm.

On the stage were seated the same old members of the "machine" who have supported many other great speakers. There were Register Thomas Kenna, Commissioner of Jurors William A. Furey, Judge James Tighe, Mayor David A. Boody, District Attorney James W. Ridgway, Tax Collector Alden S. Swan, Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Police Commissioner Henry I. Hayden, Fire Commissioner John Ennis, City Works Commissioner John P. Adams, Park Commissioner George V. Brower, Police Justice Haggarty, Police Justice Connolly, Assistant District Attorney John P. Clarke, Thomas A. Pearsall, Chairman of the Democratic Ring Campaign Committee; Police Inspector Reilly, Controller Halsey Corwin, City Treasurer Black, Building Commissioner Thomas B. Rutan, Sewer Superintendent William Goff, Fire Marshal Benjamin Lewis, Arbitration Commissioner Edward Feeney, Sheriff John Courtney, Under Sheriff Hugh McLaughlin, Police Inspector Patrick H. McLaughlin, Coroner Joseph A. Kene, County Auditor Frederick Kellar, Commissioner Gott of the Charities Department, ex-Supervisor at Large John A. Quintard, County Treasurer Henry H. Adams, ex-Alderman Michael J. Coffey, Aldermen Arthur J. Heaney, J. J. Black, Daniel McGrath, Auditor Anthony Webber, Register John C. McGuire, Assessor Thomas A. Wilson, Deputy City Works Commissioner James A. Murtha, and many others.

In the private boxes on the right of the stage were seated Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Carroll; "Boss" McLaughlin's chief lieutenant, James Shevlin; Dr. Carroll, "Boss" McLaughlin's son-in-law, and ex-Assemblyman William McLaughlin.

It was a representative gathering of ring Democrats, and they applauded Senator Hill whenever he made a telling remark regarding the local campaign.

Before the meeting was called to order, all kinds of remarks were made from the galleries, such as: "What's the matter with Boody?" "He's all right."

These cries were met with:

"What's the matter with Schieren? He's all right."

Gen. Alfred C. Barnes was the Chairman. He was greeted with cries of "Break away! Take your corner!" The General, in opening the meeting, said the record of the Democratic Party was full of good achievements. He also said he was a reformer, but wanted to do his reforming with the majority party.

"The ideal government has not yet been established, but when it is it will be governed by Democratic principles," he said. Then he remarked that he was not a practical politician, and the crowd yelled:

"Stay in Kings County long enough and you will be."

"The enemy is strong," said Gen. Barnes, "and in order to defeat them you must be strong and alert."

Gen. Barnes's address fell flat, and it was considered that his appeal to the ring Democracy to be strong and alert simply acknowledged the weakness of the party. Never before has such an acknowledgment of weakness been made in a public speech in Brooklyn by the ring or its henchmen. The General's wife, by the way, is said to be engaged in the woman's movement against Mayor Boody.

Senator Hill was introduced and received a great ovation. He said:

"I congratulate the unterrified Democracy of Brooklyn upon this auspicious opening of the campaign of 1893. Owing to the kind partiality of your committee, the duty has been assigned me, for several years, of joining with you in the formal inauguration of our annual political contests. I know of no more appropriate place than this stronghold of stalwart Democracy, in which to fire the first gun for the people's cause in a struggle with the people's enemies.

"It is with undisguised pleasure that I recall the fact that, in each of the great political battles in the Empire State, thus inaugurated here, under the auspices of the disciplined Democratic soldiers of Kings County, our efforts have uniformly been crowned with glorious triumph. The very circumstance is itself an omen of coming victory."

The Senator said the Democrats are now confronted with the same old enemy with whom they have been contending for so many years. He reviewed the history and principles of the Republican Party at length, and pointed out the evils of those principles, as applied to national affairs. He reviewed the financial management of the Government, to prove that Republicans were responsible for the National Treasury being now nearly empty.

Senator Hill next took up the repeal of the Sherman silver law. He said:

"Another legacy left us by the Republican Party is the Sherman silver law. After the elaborate discussion which has been had upon this measure in Congress, in the press, and elsewhere during the past two months, it may safely be assumed that you are entirely familiar with the provisions of this law. It was passed July 14, 1890, by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. It was a Republican scheme in its inception, in its purposes, and in its execution. Every Democrat in both houses of Congress voted against it.

"The law was illogical in its construction, vicious in its tendencies, and injurious in its operation. It was not a safe or honest silver law, as it reduced silver to the level of a commodity. It provided for the purchase and storage of silver bullion, and was the very opposite of free bimetallic coinage. It was not a measure in the true interest of bimetallism, as I understand it, but in the interest of silver-mine owners in the West. The effect of its operation was to drive gold out of the country, and these tendencies were to place us upon a silver monometallic basis, especially if unlimited in its duration. At the time of its passage it was regarded by our Republican friends with much favor, and candor compels me to add that there seemed to be a general acquiescence in its provisions.

"I want, however, to call the attention of the business men of Brooklyn to the fact that, no matter what the local Democracy of other States may have done in regard to this law, the Democracy of the Empire State has always consistently been in opposition to it from the very hour of its passage until the present time.

"It was as early as Sept. 23, 1890, within three months after its passage, that, in a speech delivered by me at the dedication of the Jeffersonian Building, in this city, upon 'The Principles of the Jeffersonian Democracy,' I denounced the Sherman act, and sought to arouse an interest in its repeal. At the Fall conventions of 1891 the two parties in our State divided upon the question of the propriety of the Sherman law, the Republican State platform substantially approving the act 'as a solution of the silver question,' and the Democratic platform denouncing it 'as a false pretense, but an actual hindrance, of return to free bimetallic coinage.' This, I believe, was the first denunciation of the Sherman law that had appeared in any Democratic State platform in any of the States.

"At the famous February convention of 1892 the Democratic Party of our State took snap judgment on the Sherman law, and reiterated its previous denunciation of its provisions; and at the Chicago National Convention of last year the Democracy of the Union, adopting the views of the New-York Democracy theretofore expressed, declared the Sherman law to be a 'cowardly makeshift,' and demanded its repeal.

"The fact should not be overlooked that the Republican National platform adopted at Minneapolis omitted all criticism of the Sherman act, while the recent Republican State Convention of our State, held at Syracuse, contained no reference to the Sherman law, and made no demand in respect thereto. This was a very strange and significant omission, which was mentioned by an anti-repeal Senator (Mr. Du Bois of Idaho) in a debate in the United States Senate, as an indication of the present views of the Republicans of New-York. It is understood that, by a vote of 16 to 14, the Committee on Resolutions refused to recommend the repeal of that law.

"No State has a more vital interest in the repeal of this law than our State, and yet, in the very crisis of the contest, when every utterance upon the subject attracts universal attention, the Republicans of New-York State refrain to explicitly and vigorously demand its repeal. Candor compels me to say that in that respect the Republican State Convention misrepresented or signally failed to express the sentiments of the Republicans of our State. Certainly the people desired no uncertain tones in an emergency like the present, and they were not disappointed in the expressions of the recent Democratic State Convention which assembled at Saratoga, which declared distinctly and emphatically in favor of the prompt and 'unconditional repeal' of the Sherman law.

"When the present National Administration came into power it found the Republican Sherman law upon us. It had to be enforced until it should be repealed. I was one of those who believed that it would have been the part of wisdom to have convened Congress in extra session in April last to repeal this law, and to speedily carry out the other promises of the Chicago platform. Another course was adopted, however, and in July last a financial panic came upon the country, of which the Sherman law was one of the contributing causes.

"The President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, performed a patriotic act in promptly convening Congress and recommending the repeal of the Sherman law. What has since been done, or omitted to be done, you are entirely familiar with.

"The Democratic House of Representatives fulfilled the public expectation by promptly passing a repeal measure. The Senate has been its stumbling block. That body is almost tied politically, the Democrats having at present only a few votes over a majority. Its majority is scarcely sufficient for a working majority. I regret to say that the repeal bill has not yet passed the Senate. A portion of both political parties, uniting with the Representatives of the silver States, together with the Populists, have thus far been able to prevent final action upon the bill. I believe that a clear majority of the whole Senate, a majority made up of both Democrats and Republicans, are in favor of the unconditional and speedy passage of the repeal bill. I have been in favor of that course from the outset, and I have not changed my position.

"The Senate rules, adopted in 1806, and substantially remaining unchanged from that date, together with the so-called 'courtesies' of the Senate, have each been invoked to prolong discussion and to prevent final action. For myself, I do not hesitate to say that I am not profoundly impressed with respect for the traditions of the Senate. Most of them ought to be abolished. They are only hindrances to the prompt transaction of public business, and are not adapted to this age of progress.

"In the desperate effort to prevent or delay the passage of this bill, the freedom of debate has been abused. Physical endurance rather than intellectual argument has been made the test of success. It has been shown that the existing Senate rules, which have come down to us from our fathers, are weak, defective, and insufficient. It has been proven that under them it is impossible for the majority to pass a measure to which a large minority strenuously objects, and, for that purpose, is willing to invoke the right of unlimited debate. It was openly avowed in the Senate that, under the existing rules, the repeal bill would never be permitted to come to a vote. That was the clear, undisguised purpose of the opposition. For one, I believe that it was the duty of the majority to no longer submit to the dictation of the minority, and I undertook last week to provide a remedy.

"If it was true, as asserted, that the rules gave such privileges to the minority as to enable them to prevent final action on a bill, (as seemed to be the case,) then I believed the rules should be amended. Then, the minority claimed the right of unlimited debate upon the very question of the amendment of the rules. That right I stoutly resisted, and I think I made it plain to the country, if not to the Senate itself, that the power of the majority to change its rules was constitutional right, and that it could not be successfully resisted or prevented by unlimited debate. The heated discussions of last week upon this vital and important point overshadowed every other question.

"Undisturbed by the threats of the minority, we proceeded to offer an amendment to the rules, so as to authorize the majority to compel a vote, after reasonable debate had been had, to wit, thirty days. I believe in the perfect constitutional right of the majority to pass that amendment, and to prevent unlimited debate upon its adoption. The amendment is now pending and may be brought forward at any moment, when forty-three Senators are willing to give it their support.

"Speaking for myself alone, I decline to consider any compromise or any proposition which embraces less than unconditional repeal, until it shall have been satisfactorily ascertained that a majority of the Senate is unwilling to change its rules. If that majority cannot be obtained—if timidity, hesitation, and doubt prevail—if the traditions of the Senate are so strong that Senators hesitate to adopt the only method that is possible to enable a majority to pass a measure without the consent of the minority, then, of course, we must submit to the inevitable, and accept the best terms possible. For one, I am in favor of heroic action, and advocate a resolute effort to establish forever the sacred principle that a majority must be permitted to rule in the United States Senate as well as in every other legislative body in the country.

"No matter what may be the outcome of the present struggle, the necessity of a change in the Senate rules has been abundantly demonstrated. I promise you that the effort for a change will be continued, irrespective of the fate of the present bill. The country may need relief in the future as well as now. Parliamentary obstruction, unreasonable and protracted, should be a thing of the past. The right of unlimited debate is inconsistent with the duty of the Senate to legislate. The majority must be permitted to regulate and control its proceedings, or else legislation becomes impossible.

"I have never believed in the 'sacred right' of filibustering. My record upon that question is well known. Filibustering is contrary to the genius of our institutions. I have also never believed that a Senator has any legal or moral right to sit silently in his seat when his name is called, and then be regarded as absent. The trend of the age is toward reform in every direction, and parliamentary or legislative reform should now be undertaken. The 'previous question,' or the power to stop debate after a reasonable time, now exists in every legislative body in the world except in the United States Senate and in the English House of Lords.

"The responsibility for the failure (if it shall occur) to pass the repeal bill (proper) cannot be laid at the door of the Democratic Party. Both parties must accept their share of the responsibility. Both were divided upon the question, while the filibustering was mainly done by the Republican Senators from the silver States. The Southern Senators, to their credit be it said, while not wholly favoring the measure, in the main refrained from all dilatory tactics and were never disposed to prevent a vote. A Democratic President discharged his duty fully; a Democratic House nobly met the issue, but a Senate, politically almost tied, has thus far disappointed the country. This is a correct statement of the situation, so far as the Nation is concerned.

"In our own State the Democratic Party has been the strongest, the most earnest, and the most aggressive in favor of repeal. That is the creditable record presented, and it cannot be changed by partisan misrepresentation.

"It is impossible to predict at this hour what precise measure may finally meet the approval of Congress and the President. It is evident that the end of the great contest is very near. I have expressed to you my individual preferences as to the course which I have advised and which I desire to pursue to the end. If, by reason of the difficulties to which I have referred, and which may prove insurmountable, there must be a harmonization of views to accomplish any practical result, it may be permissible to suggest the wisdom of the adoption of that policy which teaches, 'In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty, and in all things, charity.'"

Senator Hill paid an enthusiastic tribute to Gov. Flower, saying: "His official and personal integrity is unquestioned by the utterest foe." He also praised the other State officials and called attention to the steady reduction in the tax rate under their management. He said that since the Democrats got full control of the State Government, two years ago, they had made a most excellent record.

The rest of the speech was mainly devoted to a defense of Judge Isaac H. Maynard. The Senator reviewed the charges against Judge Maynard at length, and said:

"I assert that he not only committed no crime, but that he was perfectly justifiable in what he did, and that his action was entirely professional. He did only what it was his duty to do. He was the counsel for the Controller, as well as the adviser of the County Clerk, and was entitled to, and actually had, access to all the Controller's legal papers relating to this election controversy.

"To the impudent charge that he 'stole' a return, so constantly asserted by Republican newspapers, we answer that the letter belonged to the County Clerk, and he had a perfect legal and moral right to reclaim it, and Judge Maynard had a right to receive it for him and to deliver it to him."

In referring to the action of the New-York Bar Association, Senator Hill said that Joseph H. Choate, George Ticknor, and other prominent Republicans were counsel for the Republicans in the contested-election cases, in which Judge Maynard was the leading opposing counsel, and he defeated them. Then the Republican lawyers, having great influence with the Bar Association, induced it, he said, to assume their grievances. He then said that the Legislature had acquitted Maynard, but the "Bar Association impudently set themselves up above the law, above courts, above the Legislature, and above public sentiment." He denied that the Bar Association represented the bar of this city, as it "constitutes a small and contemptible minority of the great body of lawyers." He said the association had greatly degenerated in recent years.

In conclusion, Senator Hill said:

"Although the present Democratic National Administration has been in power only for a brief period, it has proceeded to correct abuses, to strengthen the national credit, to raise the standard of official integrity, and to give honest and pure government to the people. There will be no disappointment experienced in the beneficent results which, I believe, will finally ensue from the enforcement of the reforms to which we, as a party, are committed. President Cleveland will have the earnest and hearty support of the Democracy of New-York in all his patriotic efforts to carry out Democratic policies and to enforce Democratic principles.

"A Democratic triumph at this time will strengthen both our National and State Administrations. It will aid the cause of tariff reform, of a sound currency, of free elections, of personal liberty, and of true constitutional government. It will keep New-York in the Democratic column and enable us more easily to win Democratic victories in the future.

"The masses are with us. Let us rout Republicanism in New-York—foot, horse, and dragoons.' The people expect it; the best interests of our common country demand it."

At the conclusion of Senator Hill's speech Mayor Boody was given an opportunity to make his excuses. His speech contained scarcely anything beyond stock arguments, often refuted, which have been used for years on every occasion when it was necessary to palliate and defend the reckless and extravagant misgovernment of Brooklyn. To every one present the sophistical arguments had an old, familiar sound, and their effect upon the audience was destroyed.

In many ways Mr. Boody's effort was a disappointment, even to his supporters. There was no reference to the disgraceful scandal in connection with the Columbian celebration bills; nothing satisfactory was said anent the outrage in the granting of railroad franchises; no explanation was made of the fact that thousands of children are debarred from securing an education because of incompleted schoolhouses, though the salaries of many officials are increased; nor was there a word said, even in extenuation, of any of the many scandals which have disgraced the Municipal Government of which he is the head.

On the contrary, Mr. Boody went into reminiscences. He went back nearly ten years, to the time when Seth Low was Mayor, and triumphantly proclaimed that there were laid this year so many more paving blocks and so many more miles of water pipe, and that there were swept so many more miles of streets than a decade ago. Then he compared Brooklyn to Philadelphia and some other cities, and tried to demonstrate to his hearers that the tax rate in their city was very low indeed, and that a great deal was accomplished with what thrifling sums were collected there.

When Mayor Boody was arguing in that vein, it was noticed that some of the taxpayers smiled grimly. Mayor Boody said:

"I feel justified in saying that, in my judgment, and I am confident that judgment will be sustained by every citizen who investigates the subject, the departments of the Government never exhibited a higher state of efficiency than they do to-day, and there never was a time when the methods employed were better calculated to promote economy and practical business results.

"The net debt on the 1st of this month was $46,513,111. This debt includes everything of every nature, among the items being $15,111,000 water bonds, $2,900,000 tax certificates, and $10,113,000 bridge bonds.

"I have urged, in both my messages, the consolidation of the county towns with our city. This work has not been accomplished, but I believe great progress will be made in that direction during the next session of the Legislature. Every consideration of economy, growth, and future needs unite in urging the immediate consummation of this union. I believe the time has come when Brooklyn should be known not only for the life of culture and morality which now distinguishes her, but as the home of great institutions of science and learning, the natural fruit of her orderly, progressive, and intelligent life.

"The present administration has found it practical, in a business way, to improve our excise regulations in such a way as to meet the approval of all classes.

"When I assumed office I believed the time had come when the city should receive an important revenue from the granting of street-railway franchises. I determined, so far as I had influence or power, that the revenue so derived should be certain, increasing and lasting, and I believe that in this particular the City of Brooklyn has now set an example which will be followed by other municipalities. I believe there has been no work done by me during my administration to which I shall be able to refer with greater satisfaction than the work done in connection with this subject.

"I took the office of Mayor free from any promise of any nature. I shall never hold it on any other condition. I have acted on my own judgment as to what in each case seemed to me fit and proper, because upon me rested the responsibility."

Ex-Police Commissioner James D. Bell and District Attorney James W. Ridgway also spoke, and the meeting closed with three cheers for Hill and Boody.

TO PROTEST AGAINST MAYNARD.

The Bar Association Decides to Hold a Mass Meeting in Cooper Union.

The Bar Association, through its Judiciary Committee, has decided to make a strong protest against the election of Isaac Horton Maynard to the Court of Appeals. The Judiciary Committee met yesterday afternoon at the office of the President of the Bar Association, Wheeler H. Peckham, at 80 Broadway, and there outlined its plans. Among those present were Mr. Peckham, Frederic R. Coudert, D. Randolph Robinson, Oswald Ottendorfer, Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, John L. Cadwallader, John E. Parsons, Hamilton Odell, Clifford A. Hand, Rignal D. Woodward, Daniel B. Ogden, and Lawrence E. Sexton.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The following call will be issued to-day:

We invite all citizens of New-York who are opposed to the election of Isaac H. Maynard to the Court of Appeals of this State to attend a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, at 8 P. M., to take such action as may be deemed advisable.

The call is signed by Wheeler H. Peckham, Stephen P. Nash, E. Ellery Anderson, James C. Carter, Frederic R. Coudert, John L. Cadwallader, Clifford A. Hand, Joseph Larocque, Judge William G. Choate, John E. Parsons, Hamilton Odell, J. Pierpont Morgan, John Crosby Brown, Oswald Ottendorfer, George C. Clark, Louis Windmuller, Henry C. Deming, Richard A. Peabody, Francis C. Barlow, Henry R. Beekman, Elihu Root, Austen G. Fox, Walter Edwards, William A. Jenner, R. K. Sheldon, Samuel R. Betts, Sherman S. Evarts, Frank L. Hall, Thomas N. North, George V. N. Baldwin, and Silas B. Brownell.

At the meeting in Cooper Union Mr. Peckham will preside, and will also speak. Among the others who will make addresses are James C. Carter, Frederic R. Coudert, E. Ellery Anderson, and Theodore Bacon of Rochester.

There is now being prepared by the committee an arraignment of Maynard, which will be read at the meeting that night and which will be distributed broadcast throughout the State.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Hudson River Tunnel case was again before Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, yesterday, on the application of Pearson Brothers of London for the appointment of a receiver. Counsel for the company asked for an adjournment of two weeks. Counsel for the creditors suggested it be made four weeks, as he was anxious to give the company all the time it needed, in order to enable them to raise money to pay his clients. Chancellor McGill ordered an adjournment for four weeks, but notified counsel that they need expect no further delay.

—Frederick Beale, twenty-eight years old, of 24 Belvidere Street, Brooklyn, who was released two weeks ago from the Flatbush Insane Asylum, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself in the head in a saloon, 774 Nostrand Avenue. He was single, and lived with a brother-in-law.

—Interesting reports on the work of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be read at the annual meeting, to be held in the Guild rooms of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5 East Forty-fifth Street, Thursday evening, Oct. 26, when officers will be elected also.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FREEDOM PEDDLED FOR VOTES

HOW SHEEHAN'S POLICE FORCE IS WORKING TO SAVE HIM.

Prisoners Given Their Liberty on Promising to Vote the Sheehan Ticket—Buffalo Overrun with Petty Criminals as a Result of This Bold Political Plan—It Threatens to Empty the Erie County Penitentiary to Secure Votes for the Machine.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—These are dull days at the Erie County Penitentiary. Instead of receiving from twenty-five to sixty short-term prisoners from the morning Justices, they are now getting but very few. Saturday night the arrests averaged seventy-five, and the number of men sent to the penitentiary for the last ten years on Sunday morning will average sixty. Yesterday morning the keeper was forced to provide for but three prisoners. It has been so for the last two weeks, and the consequence is that the town is overrun with petty thieves, bums, beggars, and tramps.

It has come to just this with Mr. Sheehan's political police: When a man is arrested for a minor offense, for drunkenness, for instance, or beggary, or something of the kind, he is taken to the police station and locked up until the morning Justices come around. Then he is called up and given the alternative of voting for Sheehan's men or going to the penitentiary for a good long term. He always chooses to vote for Sheehan, and he is set free. The police will keep watch of him, and if he does not vote as he said he would things will go hard with him after election.

There is no manner of doubt that this sort of business is going on in every station house in this city. Mr. Sheehan wants votes, and he is gathering in a goodly number by thus allowing his police to put a premium on petty crimes.

"Only three prisoners, and on a Saturday night at that!" said an official at the penitentiary yesterday. "Why, we have not known such a scarcity of the disreputable element in years. Sixty is the customary Sunday morning contingent. What does it mean? It means that somebody is going light in dealing out sentences, and that men who belong behind the bars are being allowed to run at large to assist in the machine's campaign."

THAT OLD REPUBLICAN FEUD.

The Belden and Hendricks War as Bitter as Ever in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The famous Chinese puzzle is nothing to the mix-up which has come about in Syracuse Republican politics. The factional war between the Hendricks and Belden clans breaks out at every turn of the wheels of the machine, but within the last week the complications have become so great that it is hard to tell what is developing.

The nominees of both parties in the First Assembly District have withdrawn, the Republican, F. A. Kuntzsch, because he discovered that his office as Commissioner of Deeds made him ineligible, and the Democrat, Dr. George J. Gladman, because Boss Kirk's organization refused to support him. In his place to-day the Democrats nominated James H. Meagher, a popular young man, who served his constituents well during the last two years as School Commissioner.

With the Republicans, however, the vacancy is causing all sorts of trouble. J. Emmet Wells, who is James J. Belden's right-hand man in the district, got his name on the ticket to-day as an independent candidate by a petition with 250 signers. The Hendricks people will probably put a man in the field by the same process. Anthony Webb is named as the man. If they do not do this they will probably support Mr. Meagher. No man in the district is more obnoxious to the Hendricks faction than Mr. Wells. With the Republicans knifing each other, the local Democracy is confident of success at the coming election.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR JUDGE.

A Lively Contest Under Way in Rockland County.

NYACK, Oct. 23.—The strife for County Judge constitutes the most interesting phase of politics in Rockland County at present. There are four candidates for that position. Abram A. Demarest, an ex-County Clerk, received the regular Democratic nomination; ex-Assemblyman Arthur S. Tompkins is the Republican candidate, and the nominee of the Prohibition Party is Alonzo Wheeler, who was District Attorney of the county for six years.

Judge Weiant, who has occupied the bench in this county for twelve years, sought a renomination from the Democratic Party, but he was defeated. A large number of his friends, made up of Democrats and Republicans, then came to the Republican Convention and tried to get that party to nominate him, but without avail. The Republican leaders said they did not want theirs "mixed," so they made an out-and-out Republican ticket. Then the friends of Judge Weiant in Haverstraw, who do not want to see the Judgeship removed from that place, where it has been as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember, got up a long petition for him to become a "stump" candidate, and today he compiled with their request and filed the necessary certificate with the County Clerk.

What effect his candidacy will have cannot be conjectured. Democrats in favor of the regular nomination are indignant over the Judge's action, for they say he will take many votes from the regular candidate, which is true. Judge Weiant claims that he will get a large number of Republican votes in the upper part of the county, which naturally annoys the members of that party. The Prohibition candidate, who does not expect to be elected anyway, will not be injured by Judge Weiant's candidacy, and the jangle between the two parties may bring him a few more votes than he would otherwise receive.

Schieren Men Annoyed by the Police.

Detectives McCormick and Dennidy of the Eighth Police Precinct of Brooklyn were accused, before Superintendent Campbell yesterday, by William Weiskoff, of discriminating against him in the enforcement of the excise laws because he was a supporter of Charles A. Schieren as against Mayor Boody. On Wednesday night Mr. Weiskoff was elected President of the Twenty-second Ward Branch of the United German Democracy. The detectives were present and made a note of Mr. Weiskoff's prominence in the club, and on Sunday they visited his saloon at Hamilton Avenue and Fourteenth Street and ordered him to close it for the remainder of the day. Mr. Weiskoff protested that other saloons were allowed to open on Sunday, and he was unwilling to close unless they were also made to conform to the law. He then appealed to Capt. Murphy, but received no satisfaction. Superintendent Campbell rebuked Capt. Murphy for permitting politics to interfere with the strict enforcement of the law in his precinct, and ordered him to close all saloons in his district on Sunday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Augustin Daly will produce at his London theatre to-morrow night a new farcical comedy by F. C. Burnand, called "The Orient Express." Miss Rehan's performance of the Baroness Vera in "The Last Word" has been received with unmeasured praise by the London critics.

—There are but two prominent female characters in "Olaf," which is to be produced at Niblo's Nov. 6. Thora will be played by Minnie Seligman and Rita by Ellen Burg. The scenery and costumes, all of which were made in Europe, have already arrived here.

—Sol Smith Russell will present "A Poor Relation" at Daly's next Tuesday, instead of Monday night, as has been announced.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Park House, a well-known resort in Herkimer, near Mohawk, was burned this morning. The fire was started by the explosion of a lamp. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,700.

AT RETAIL.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

There is no better advertisement than well fitted, thoroughly pleased customers, and that's the sort of advertising we're doing. Only good clothing here, but at small cost—every garment at strictly wholesale price.

Our entire stock at retail at our wholesale building on Bleecker St., cor. Greene—just west of Broadway.

We satisfy you or give you back your money.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,

(Established 1856.)

Bleecker St., cor. Greene.

CARPETS.

GREAT SALE OF Whole Carpets and Rugs

in the different grades, made from odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, into all sizes, suited for all kinds of rooms, AT REMNANT PRICES.

Lace Curtains.

Our Fall importation is complete in all the leading makes, consisting of Arabian, Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, &c.

We offer a special line of Nottinghams, Irish Points, and Tambours at about one-half their actual value.

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.

In suits and odd pieces, very rich, our own upholstering.

TO CLOSE OUT AT SACRIFICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Cutlery, China, and Glass, Eddy Refrigerators.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 & 132 West 42d Street.

LEADING LINES IN WINTER DRESS GOODS.

We have arranged for large sales of Fancy French Dress Goods, beginning this week.

Twenty leading lines at special prices.

Line of Inverness Tweeds.

Line of Curly Cathcart Cheviots.

Line of Hair Cloth Crepes.

Line of silk-threaded Homespuns.

Line of Highland Kiltings and fifteen other lines of the best selected Woolens it is possible to buy.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging, or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facesche	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	$1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy	.25

Sold by druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 and 113 William St., New-York.

SPECIFICS.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

Fine Furniture Below Cost.

R. J. HORNER & CO. of 61-65 West 23d St., having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of C. A. BROCKWAY & CO. at a great sacrifice, are offering the same at a Grand

Closing-Out Sale

at the Brockway Warerooms,

39-41 West 23d Street

(Opposite Stern Bros.),

During this Week only,

at from 35 to 65 Per Cent. Below Regular Prices.

Lease of store expires Oct. 31, and entire balance of stock must be closed out by that date. The lines comprise

Sideboards, China Cabinets, Dining Tables, Dining Chairs in sets (Tapestry, Leather and Cane), Side Tables, Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Library Suites in tapestry and leather, Library Tables, Bookcases, Chiffonieres, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Gilt Cabinets, Onyx Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Fancy Tables, Verni-Martin Cabinets, Crystal Cabinets, Card Tables, Piano Chairs and Stools, Wall Mirrors in Silvered Glass and Gilt, Wardrobes, Wall Panels (hand painted,) Hanging Cabinets, Writing Desks, Pedestals in Onyx and Wood, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Hall Chairs in wood and leather, Hall Stands and Glasses, Venetian Hall Chairs, Folding Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,

And hundreds of other pieces.

Absolutely no old stock. Everything new within the past nine months.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

39-41 West 23d Street

(Opposite Stern Bros.)

Registered Trade Mark.

Hemstitched Table Linens

Continue to be popular with people of taste, and rightly so, for no more suitable ornamentation or prettier finish for table cloth or napkins could be thought of than a neatly executed hemstitch.

We are showing this season a most attractive assortment of these goods, the variety is very large, the designs are handsome, and the prices exceedingly moderate.

Napkins,

15, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 25 inches square.

Tea Cloths,

36, 45, 54, and 63 inches square.

Luncheon and Dining Sets,

Cloths 2x2 to 2x4 and 2 1-2x2 1-2 to 2 1-2x5 yds., with dozen napkins to match.

Tray and Carving Cloths,

17x23, 18x27, 20x29, 29x36, and 30x38 inches.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d St.

Curtains and Portieres.

We have selected from our stock of Upholstery Goods the following lots, which we shall place on sale to-day at about half their former prices, per pair.

Lace Curtains from $1.00 to $25.00.

Velour Portieres, $22.50.

Raw Silk Portieres, $5.00.

Derby Satin Portieres, $4.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

PARTNER AND MONEY MISSING.

George Meyer & Co. Make an Assignment—Their Affairs Badly Tangled.

Although the friends of the firm of George Meyer & Co., carriage manufacturers at 316, 318, and 320 Western Boulevard, were surprised when they learned that the firm had made an assignment, they were even more astonished when they heard yesterday afternoon that George Meyer, one of the firm, had disappeared.

Not only had he gone, but considerable money was missing, and the company's accounts are in such a tangled condition that it will take weeks before it can be learned what the condition of affairs is.

The firm of George Meyer & Co. is composed of George Meyer, who is now missing; Henry J. Meyer, general partner, and William D. Barnes, special partner. The assignment, which was made to Mortimer C. Andrews, placed the liabilities at $100,000.

The affairs of the firm were left in the hands of the missing partner, and until he can be found no one can say exactly how the firm stands.

Mr. Untermyer of the firm of Guggenheimer Untermyer has brought suit against Meyer, for M. L. & C. Ernst, for $6,225, which was advanced to the firm last April. This money has gone, and it is thought that other money has gone with it.

Mr. Untermyer claims that William D. Barnes, who claimed to be a special partner, made himself a general partner by filing a mortgage for $35,000 on the company's property. He places the liabilities at $60,000.

FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Handsome Exhibit of Stylish Dresses, Wraps, and Furs by James McCreery & Co.

Ladies who are curious to see the latest styles of imported dresses, wraps, and jackets, beautiful furs and silks of the latest patterns, that have been exhibited at the World's Fair, in Chicago, will be able to feast their eyes at the stores of James McCreery & Co., at Broadway and Eleventh Street.

There is a beautiful figured evening satin dress of delicate corn color, with point lace. It is trimmed with heliotrope velvet, is cut low, and has puff sleeves above the elbow and scallops of lace around the shoulders and back. The skirt is plain in front and is trimmed up the sides with point lace.

Among the wraps was one of figured orange, trimmed with Angora fur. A rich evening wrap was of moire and velvet brocade, with feather trimmings, and studded with jewel trimmings. A girl's jacket was of a tan shade, tight fitting, and with an umbrella skirt trimmed with black braid.

Among the misses' dresses was a pretty one of golden brown, with the neck octagon shaped, edged with passementerie and trimmed with ruffles chiffon. Another dress was of cream satin surah, the skirt trimmed with tucks and lace and the waist full, with three-quarter sleeves, trimmed with lace.

For cold weather, a large and fine assortment of furs has been manufactured. One of these is a military circular of Russian sable finished with loose border tails and with butterfly collar. Among the seal-skin garments was one combined with silver fox and boa ends. Another seal-skin coat has a full umbrella skirt and balloon sleeves, with an extra cape piece of Eastern mink. Still another seal-skin coat has a full ruffled cape of Astrachan fur running down in front.

Of goods for wraps and dinner dresses, a large variety can be seen here, and prominent among them are mattelasse with silk face, barre velvets for cloaks and wraps, fancy velvets, and velvets with tinsel.

PUBLIC PRINTING BILL PASSED.

The House Afterward Took up the Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Public Printing bill, a resolution distributing $237,000, now held by the receiver of the Mormon Church, for charitable purposes, and a bill appropriating $175,000 to construct a revenue cutter for service on the great lakes were passed by the House to-day.

The Oates Bankruptcy bill was taken up for consideration without a limit being fixed for general debate. Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.) spoke in favor of the measure, while W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.), and Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.)

PAGES 9–10. TUESDAY, **The New-York Times.** OCT. 24, 1893. PAGES 9–10

MISRULE IN EVERY DIRECTION

THE LIVES AND HOMES OF BROOKLYNITES JEOPARDIZED.

Mayor Boody Has Made No Effort to Improve the Condition of the Fire Department, Which Was Unreservedly Condemned by a Committee of His Own Choosing—Firemen Still Frequent Saloons and Neglect Their Duties—Property Owners Pay the Penalty.

The high fire-insurance rates which prevail in Brooklyn are striking object lessons to the property owners of the maladministration of the City Government under Mayor Boody. These rates are now higher in Brooklyn than in any city in the United States. This fact is entirely owing to the inefficient Fire Department, which Mayor Boody has allowed to remain in practically the same condition as it was when he went into office.

When the department was investigated last Winter by Alexander E. Orr, E. B. Bartlett, and John G. Jenkins a report was made strongly condemnatory of the Fire Department. The report said:

There is evidence, to some extent, of the frequenting of liquor saloons by firemen in uniform; of the location of alarm gongs in drinking saloons, and of the lack of efficient hydrant inspection and protection on the part of the Department of City Works.

It is our opinion that the Commissioner of the Fire Department, John Ennis, does not evince any remarkable degree of fitness for the important position that he holds; that his official obligations seem to be performed in a perfunctory manner; that his system of discipline is lax and somewhat demoralizing in its tendency, and that, coming into office with evidently little experience, he does not seem to have gained in administrative ability from his eight years of official tenure.

The evidence leads us to believe that the consecutive days of absence from his post of the Chief Engineer have, at times, been altogether too many for the good of his department.

The rules relative to temperance are lax, and, in our opinion, have a demoralizing tendency. Men are permitted, while on duty and in the uniform of the city, to enter saloons and drink—provided they do not sit down while on the premises.

It is, therefore, our decided opinion that the saloon privilege should be abolished. In this connection, and as a natural result, we must criticise the Commissioner. The degrading offense of drunkenness on the part of officers and members of the force does not receive from him the punishment we believe it merits.

We cannot too severely condemn such failures on the part of the Commissioner to realize the responsibility of his office or the possible effect this laxity of discipline may have upon the force under his control.

Concerning the Department of Buildings, we have nothing whatever to say in its favor.

This was the report submitted by the Mayor's own friends, by the citizens selected by him to investigate the Fire Department. The condition of the department has not been improved since then.

One of the most convincing evidences of this fact was afforded by the fire at Bennett's Casino, East New-York, several weeks ago. The firemen were slow in reaching the building, and they worked inefficiently when they got there. The large building, which was comparatively easy of access from all sides, was a total loss.

There have been other fires in Brooklyn recently where the result was similar to that in the case of the fire at Bennett's Casino, showing that the Brooklyn firemen are still adhering to their old standard of efficiency, which was their ability merely to keep the fire to the building in which it originated. In New-York the standard of efficiency of the Fire Department is the ability of the firemen to confine the fire to the floor of the building in which it started.

Capt. Brandon, formerly a Chief of Battalion of the New-York Fire Department, and now the expert on fire risks for a large insurance company of this city, said yesterday that he had been a constant observer of the work of the Brooklyn Fire Department ever since the Orr committee made its severe report to Mayor Boody last June.

"The Brooklyn Fire Department," Capt. Brandon said, "has not been improved since it was investigated last Winter. The discipline is as loose as it was before the investigation. The men are allowed to drink while on duty at fires and also when in waiting at the engine houses. The gong which the investigating committee found in a Brooklyn saloon, placed there to notify drinking firemen whenever an alarm was sent into the adjacent engine house, is still in the saloon in question. I saw it there only last week. In my tours through Brooklyn I see firemen drinking as freely as ever.

"The foreman of one of the Brooklyn engine companies was recently transferred, at the request of his wife and children, in order to get him away from a saloon which was too handy to the engine house. The foreman's family lived in a flat across the street from the saloon, and they could see the foreman every time he went into the saloon to get a drink. This was very frequent that his wife asked the Commissioner to transfer him, and this was done. The department did not punish the foreman.

"The Brooklyn Fire Department has not done any better at fires than it did before the department was investigated. In my judgment, the department will never improve while John Ennis remains Commissioner. He is a politician, and the whole department is run on a political basis. The fireman often has a bigger 'pull' than his Captain, and this condition of affairs breeds insubordination and inefficiency."

President Washburn of the Home Insurance Company said yesterday that the rates for fire insurance in Brooklyn had been kept up ever since the investigation of the Fire Department, and are now much higher than in New-York and elsewhere.

At the time of the investigation of the Brooklyn Fire Department by Alexander E. Orr and his associates, the Tariff Association of this city put up the rates in Brooklyn about 25 per cent. A "rider" was attached to every fire insurance policy on Brooklyn property, stating that the rates were thus advanced to cover the increased risks resulting from an inefficient and ill-disciplined Fire Department.

The Brooklyn "ring" raised the cry that the fire insurance companies were trying to make political capital against the Democratic administration in the City of Churches. The threat was made that, unless the Tariff Association withdrew its "rider" to policies and abandoned the increased rates, the "ring" would go to Albany and secure from the Legislature enactments hostile to the insurance companies. At the personal request of Alexander E. Orr, who represented that the "rider" might embarrass the investigation, it was withdrawn by the Tariff Association, pending the investigation.

After the investigation, the Tariff Association, finding that the condition of affairs in Brooklyn was not improving, resolved to protect itself in another way. The "rider" was, therefore, permanently abandoned. By a system of "specific rates," however, taking the place of the "minimums," which had previously prevailed, the same object of self-protection was accomplished, the result being that from that day to this fire-insurance rates in Brooklyn have averaged from 25 to 40 per cent. higher than the same classes of risks in New-York or elsewhere.

The property owners of Brooklyn have to bear this additional burden of insurance because of the inefficiency of the Fire Department. Mayor Boody continued Commissioner John Ennis in office in the face of public protest.

The savings banks are not the only financial institutions of New-York which have refused to loan money on Brooklyn real estate. In addition to the East River Savings Bank, the Greenwich Savings Bank, and the Seamen's Bank for Savings, the New-York Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company are not advancing money on Brooklyn real estate, except in the few cases where sales of property have compelled them to take mortgages in part payment.

WILL COST BOODY MANY VOTES.

Brooklyn Citizens Rebel Against the McGarry "Gang's" Mob Rule.

On every hand yesterday the people of Brooklyn were discussing the disreputable means resorted to by the Democratic "machine," in trying to stampede the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club, so as to prevent the members indorsing the nomination of Charles A. Schieren for Mayor.

The result of that meeting was that many citizens who are Democrats, but who do not believe in mob violence, have changed their minds and will vote for Mr. Schieren. One Democrat, a man who has never voted the Republican ticket, said to The New-York Times reporter yesterday:

"I was going to vote for Mr. Boody, on general principles, before that meeting Saturday night. I cannot, however, vote for a man whose party will allow such proceedings to occur in a public meeting. I have heard a good deal about 'Boss' McLaughlin and the McGarrys, but never paid much heed to it. Now my eyes have been opened. There is no mistake. The McGarry gang used violence, else every newspaper would not have the same story. I am no longer a Boody man.

"The citizens of Brooklyn should work hard to put these McGarrys out of politics. I understand his two boys, who created the disturbance, are employed by the street-cleaning contractors, and that Mrs. McGarry, the wife of Alderman McGarry, is one of the contracting firm. No McGarry for me, and if I vote for Mr. Boody it will mean I am also voting for the McGarrys."

The sermon preached at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Sunday night, by the Rev. Mr. Cortland Myers, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was a great denunciation of the Brooklyn ring. The big building was crowded, and when Mr. Myers excoriated the "ring" the intelligent audience responded with subdued applause. Had it been any other day than Sunday the applause would have been tremendous.

John J. Clancy, who was the Labor candidate for Mayor several years ago, and who was assaulted at the meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club Saturday night, was out and attended to business yesterday. When spoken to, regarding the assault, he said, although he was struck by young Joseph McGarry, he did not mind it, because the blow was struck by "Sissy" McGarry. That is the name Joseph McGarry is best known by in the Tenth Ward. Mr. Clancy says the next time he meets Joseph he intends to spank him.

The United Liquor Dealers' Association of Kings County is disgusted with the methods used by the "machine," and, fearing Mr. Boody will be defeated, has written to Mr. Schieren, asking him to give members an audience, that they may get his views on the excise question. The conference will take place to-day. Mr. Schieren will insist on the press being represented at the meeting.

It is said, on reliable authority, that the reason Henry A. Meyers, who was the Republican candidate for Mayor two years ago, has joined the "machine," is because inducements were held out to him by the "machine." Mr. Meyers is interested in real estate at the end of Myrtle Avenue, just over the Kings County boundary line. It is said he needs water for use on the property, and that, as the Brooklyn Water Works system is adjacent to the property, Mr. Meyers will have an opportunity of utilizing the water for his real estate. By way of reciprocity for his kindness, he joined the Democracy.

The Republicans have arranged for two mass meetings, to be held at the Criterion Theatre Oct. 31 and Nov. 4.

Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder was the first man to congratulate Mr. Schieren on his nomination. For the first time in years, he will take an active part in the campaign. Nov. 2, at the Arion Hall, in the Eastern District, Mr. Schroeder will preside at a Schieren meeting.

The Republican Campaign Committee has notified its district Captains of the importance of securing the complete registration of all Republican voters in the next two days of registration, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 27 and 28.

FUNERAL OF DR. PHILIP SCHAFF.

Impressive Services Held in the Church of the Covenant.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, the eminent writer on church history, was held yesterday. The services were held in the Church of the Covenant, Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. There was a large attendance of Presbyterian ministers and prominent members of the Church, the Faculty, Directors, and students of Union Theological Seminary, and delegates from societies of which Dr. Schaff was a member, including some from the American Society of Church History and branches of the New-York Mission and Tract Society.

The impressive services were conducted by Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, pastor of the Church of the Covenant. His assistants were President Hastings of Union Theological Seminary and Prof. Gerhart of the German Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Penn. Brief addresses in memory of Dr. Schaff were made by President Hastings and Prof. Gerhart. The music of the occasion was rendered by the students of the Union Theological Seminary.

Among others present were the Rev. Dr. A. E. Chapin, the Rev. Dr. T. F. Ellinwood, the Rev. Dr. James L. Lampe, Chancellor Henry McCracken, Dr. Charles A. Briggs, the Rev. Dr. S. D. Alexander, the Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Shedd, the Rev. G. E. Day of New-Haven, the Rev. Dr. H. Duffield, W. W. Atterbury of the Sunday School Committee, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. O. S. Helming, the Rev. J. Elmendorf, the Rev. Charles L. Stoddard of the New-York Observer, the Rev. Albert Kittridge, William Allen Butler, Dr. T. E. Hauser, the Rev. J. T. Burger, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Crooks of the Drew Theological Seminary, Dr. Gouverneur Morris, and Charles Scribner.

The interment took place at Woodlawn.

UNHAPPY ASSEMBLYMAN NOLAN.

He, with Two of His Friends, Will Run Independently in Albany.

ALBANY, Oct. 23. — Ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Nolan is angry because he did not receive the Democratic Assembly nomination in the First Albany District this Fall, and, laying the blame for it at the door of State Committeeman John Bowe, who is a candidate for re-election as County Treasurer, he has begun an active campaign against him. He enlisted in his cause Ellsworth Riddle and Thomas J. Toohey, and for the past week the three have been circulating petitions under the election laws.

Late this afternoon these petitions were filed with the County Clerk. They placed in nomination: For County Clerk—Michael J. Nolan; for Assembly, First District—Ellsworth Riddle; Third District—Thomas J. Toohey.

These petitions were hardly filed when there came from the Secretary of State a notification to the County Clerk that he must not place the names of the regular Democratic nominees for State officers on any ticket with independent nominees. It was the plan of Mr. Nolan and his friends to have the Democratic State nominees' names on their ticket. Mr. Nolan's petition was signed by 700, Mr. Riddle's by 3, and Mr. Toohey's by 250 persons.

Vaccinating Corps Very Busy.

The saleswomen in Lichtenstein's millinery store in Grand Street, the employes of the Morton House, the pupils of St. Mark's Parish Day School, the inmates and employes at the Hart's Island Insane Asylum, and the clerks in the Chemical National Bank were vaccinated yesterday by the vaccinators of the Health Department. Chief Inspector Doty hopes to have the clerks in all the banks vaccinated soon, as he fears the handling of currency may prove a source of contagion. Many of the Italians in the Mulberry Street quarter, where there have been many cases of smallpox recently, keep bank accounts. The employes of the Produce Exchange will be vaccinated to-day. As soon as arrangements can be made the vaccination of the members of the Police Department will be commenced.

Sleeping Car Over an Embankment.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—The Baltimore and Ohio vestibule train which left Chicago at 5 o'clock last evening ran into an open switch at Gallery Junction on the Pittsburg and Western Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, twenty-five miles west of Pittsburg, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The engine and four sleeping cars were derailed. One of the sleeping cars went over an embankment. Although many of the passengers jumped from the doors and windows of the train not one was seriously injured. A wreck crew was sent out from Allegheny to replace the train on the track.

Robert Garrett Much Better.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Robert Garrett of Baltimore, who has been ill at the Windermere Hotel in this city for the past week suffering from a bad cold, is much better to-day and will, it is expected, be able to be out in a few days. He took cold almost immediately on his arrival here a week ago, and since that time has been confined to his room at the hotel. At no time, however, has his condition been considered serious.

HANG ON WITH DEATH-LIKE GRIP.

Republican Office Holders Fight for Their Holdings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The efforts of Lewis E. Parsons, Jr., appointed to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, and of Alexander R. Nininger, appointed to be United States Marshal for the same district, to hold on to their respective offices for the four years from the dates on which they were respectively commissioned by President Harrison —March 20 and Feb. 4, 1890—have finally brought their cases to the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States.

May 26, 1893, President Cleveland addressed letters to Parsons and Nininger, notifying them that they would be removed from their offices upon the appointment and qualification of their successors. They announced their intention to hold office for four years from the date of their commissions, and expressed their opinion, fortified by that of counsel, that the President had no power to remove them prior thereto. May 26 Emmet O'Neal was nominated to be Attorney and J. C. Musgrove Marshal for the District, but Parsons and Nininger declined to surrender their offices and held them until June 20.

On that day the District Court at Birmingham entered orders directing Parsons and Nininger to surrender the books and papers of their offices to O'Neal and Musgrove.

Two days later the deposed officers moved the court to declare the commissions of their successors to be invalid, and to reinstate them in office, but no action was taken on these motions in that court.

Now Messrs. Parsons and Nininger, by their attorneys, have presented to the supreme Court of the United States a motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus, commanding the judge of the District Court to vacate the orders directed against petitioners and to reinstate them in office. The contention of counsel in their behalf is that:

Where the Congress has the power to create an office, it may prescribe the term for which it shall be held by the incumbent, and the Constitution confers no power of removal on the President in such case.

Solicitor-General Maxwell has filed a brief in opposition to the motion for leave to file the petition. He avers that the motion presents no ground for the granting of the writ, inasmuch as it relates solely to the possession of certain books, papers, and property, the value of which is not shown.

The court took the papers for consideration.

WOMEN WILL VOTE IN PEEKSKILL.

They Appear to Favor an Unmarried Candidate for School Trustee.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Saturday was the first registration day here. The registration of the seven districts of Peekskill showed a gain of 56 over the first day last Fall, the total being 2,690 for the day.

This year's registration is remarkable for the number of women on the lists. Though women have voted for School Trustees at school meetings, they have never gone to the polls at a general election, because they have not had the right to. This year they are qualified to vote for School Commissioner, and a great many Peekskill women are going to exercise that right, from present appearances.

Among the Peekskill women who will cast a ballot Nov. 7 are Mrs. M. A. Morse, sister of Col. George W. Robertson, the Republican candidate for Senator in this district; Mrs. Mary L. C. Sanford, wife of Brig. Gen. George D. Sanford of Gov. Flower's staff, and a prominent Westchester County Democrat; Mrs. Sarah M. Wygant, wife of Dr. H. H. Wygant, and her two daughters, Dr. Emma E. Wygant and Dr. Julia St. John Wygant; Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Carrie F. Sherman, Mrs. Franklin Couch, wife of the candidate for School Commissioner on the Democratic ticket; Mrs. William H. Couch, Mrs. M. A. Broadle, Miss Hattie E. Mosher, Mrs. Mattie A. Owen, wife of Counselor S. J. Owen; Mrs. Isaac J. Baxter, wife of the proprietor of Baxter's foundry, and her daughter, Miss Daisy Baxter.

The candidates for School Commissioner are the present incumbent, Timothy C. Adams, Republican, Franklin Couch, Democrat, and a woman on the Prohibition ticket. The canvass of the women already registered shows them to be about evenly divided between the three candidates, with the chances in favor of the woman candidate. Timothy C. Adams, being an unmarried man and a general favorite, is receiving more support from them than is Lawyer Couch, who has a wife and half a dozen children.

INSPECTOR SCHAEFER UPHELD.

Consular Certificates Not to be Received as Exclusive Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In reply to a complaint of the Chinese Minister in Washington, Yang Yu, the State Department has made representations which indicate that the United States Government will not accept Consular certificates as conclusive evidence that the Chinese subjects presenting them are merchants or tourists, and therefore entitled to admission to this country.

Recently in New-York, at the instance of Chinese Inspector Scharf, two Chinese who presented certificates from the Consul at Havana that they were actors and not amenable to the restriction imposed on laborers under the law, were refused a landing. Inspector Scharf insisted that the men were laborers and their certificates fraudulent.

The detained Chinese took the matter into court, where it is still pending under writs of habeas corpus, and further made complaint to the Minister, who brought the matter to the attention of the State Department.

Secretary Gresham called on Secretary Carlisle for information, and received a copy of Inspector Scharf's report, with an intimation that the inspector, in the opinion of the Treasury authorities, was acting within the line of his duty and seemed not to have exceeded his authority in the premises. Secretary Gresham, accordingly, has transmitted this information to the Chinese Minister.

The Treasury Department's stand on the question is still further emphasized by Attorney General Olney, who has directed the United States District Attorney at New-York to prosecute the cases on which the Chinese Minister's protest was based. Mr. Olney gave this direction at the request of Secretary Carlisle.

Execution of Murderer Foy.

DANNEMORA, Oct. 23.—Martin Foy was executed by electricity to-day in Dannemora Prison for the murder at Saratoga, May 13, 1892, of Miss Henrietta Wilson, his mistress. Dr. Ransom, the prison physician, says that death was entirely painless. The current was turned on at 11:48. The voltage was 1,640. The current was continued for four seconds at full force; then for ten seconds gradually reduced to 150; then put on at full force again for two seconds, and then gradually reduced again for forty-six seconds. The condemned man made not a movement except that caused by the turning on and off of the current. He spoke not a word from the time he entered the death chamber, and evinced no interest whatever in the assembled witnesses. The doctors pronounced Foy dead at 11:50. Dr. Ransom, however, had decided on administering two shocks and the current was again turned on at 11:53 for a period of fourteen seconds, being gradually reduced from its full force.

Three False Alarms of Fire.

During the pelting rainstorm early yesterday morning the firemen in the lower part of the city were called out of their beds three times to answer false alarms of fire. Two of the alarms were sent from the same box, at New Chambers and William Streets, near the quarters of Engine Company No. 12. The third alarm was sounded from the box at Market and Monroe Streets. They are believed to have been sent out by the same person, and Peter McSherry, a printer of 48 New Bowery, is under arrest on suspicion of having sent out the false alarms. McSherry was arrested just after the last alarm was rung. He was caught while running away from the box at Monroe and Market Streets by Frank Major, a bartender at 133 Park Row, who held him until an officer arrived. McSherry was held for examination in the Tombs Police Court.

Declined the Nominations.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 23.—George W. Drake of Corning, Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second Steuben district, and James H. Stevens of Hornellsville, candidate for County Clerk, have both sent notices to the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee that they will not accept the nominations.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—In a card published to-day Edward Gallagher, member of Assembly from the Fourth Erie district in the last Legislature, announces his withdrawal as an independent Republican candidate in that district. Mr. Gallagher was defeated for a renomination and decided to run as an independent, but owing to ill health he has given up the contest.

The Exchange Bank of Climax Suspends.

CLIMAX, Mich., Oct. 23.—The Exchange Bank of Climax suspended payment this morning and posted notices that depositors would be paid in full.

THE DECREE IN WEEKS'S CASE

ORDER FOR HIS SURRENDER OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED.

Costa Rica's Course Dictated by Moral Considerations—Held that the Government Could Not Afford to Record Itself as a Protector of a Great Criminal—General Extradition Treaty Drawn Up and Under Consideration—Weeks Says He Does Not Desire to Escape.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 23.—The Official Gazette publishes to-day the decree of the extradition of Francis H. Weeks, the notorious New-York criminal who has been indicted in the city from which he recently fled for misuse of trust funds. The decree is the formal declaration of the Costa Rican Government of Weeks's surrender to the officers who have come here for the purpose of securing possession of him and taking him back to New-York to meet the charges against him.

Referring to the decree in its editorial columns, The Gaceta sets forth the considerations which had weight with the Government in forming its answer to the application for Weeks's extradition. It is alleged that the Government's action was based entirely upon moral grounds. The officials who had the case in hand felt that Costa Rica could not afford to put itself on record as protecting a criminal who had been guilty of the embezzlement of thousands of dollars committed to his care, in many instances by widows and orphans. There was not the slightest doubt in the minds of the officials that Weeks was guilty of every charge, first brought to their notice by The New-York Times, and later reinforced by the documentary evidence produced by the New-York detectives.

Such a man, the Costa Ricans said, deserved to be punished, and it was held that it would be morally wrong for Costa Rica to shield him from his just deserts.

At the same time, as already stated in The New-York Times's San Jose dispatches, it was considered wise to use the Weeks case as a lever with which to secure some concession from the United States, so that in the event of a Costa Rican criminal taking refuge in that country, the Government here might make application for his surrender with reasonable expectation of favorable action by the United States Government.

Precisely how much Costa Rica has obtained in its negotiations with United States Minister Baker it is impossible to say, but no doubt exists here that, in the near future, about everything that Costa Rica has asked will be forthcoming.

The Gaceta announces that an extradition treaty has already been drawn up, and that its provisions are now undergoing the consideration of both countries.

Weeks still maintains his coolness, apparently not greatly disturbed because the Government has decided against him. He is not only denies that he has considered any plan of escape, but affirms that he has no desire to escape. He asserts that, although plans have been suggested to him for gaining his freedom by many persons, he expects to sail for New-York with the New-York officers when they embark upon the Foxhall day after to-morrow.

MR. AROSEMENA'S DENIAL.

Says That He Made No Charge Whatever for Consulting with Weeks.

The Panama Star and Herald of Oct. 12 published in its Spanish columns a letter addressed to the editor of The New-York Herald, by Pablo Arosemena, who the Panama correspondent of The New-York Herald intimated had extorted a fee of $5,000 in gold from Mr. Weeks for advising him what course to take to avoid capture and extradition to the United States. Mr. Arosemena vigorously denies the charge. In his letter, dated Panama, Oct. 9, he says:

In a letter from this city dated Sept. 14, and published in The New-York Herald of Sept. 24, your correspondent stated that Francis H. Weeks, after making a partial confidential statement of his crime to Henry Schuber, proprietor of the Gran Central Hotel, asked him to recommend a lawyer who could tell him how to save himself from arrest. The correspondent then says:

"Mr. Schuber mentioned Don Pablo Arosemena, connected with the Compania del Ferrocarrit of Panama, and Mr. Weeks visited Mr. Arosemena's office several times. Mr. Arosemena, he is understood, advised Weeks to go to Costa Rica or Honduras.

"Arosemena is charged with having extorted $5,000 for the advice he gave, but this lacks confirmation."

There are in the correspondence alluded to some things that are correct, and much that is not. It is true that at the end of last June, by the direction of Mr. Henry Schuber, a person who called himself Francis H. Weeks came to my office several times to consult me upon various points of international law, but it is not true that I advised him to go away to Costa Rica or Honduras. I did not give Mr. Weeks advice of any kind. I confined myself to answering questions that were neither difficult nor grave in that he put to me, without requiring of him any compensation.

That I should be accused of having charged for such a consultation $5,000 in gold is a false charge made by your correspondent. It is he who put in circulation here outrageous reports that have obtained credence only among certain disgraceful people.

It is certain that the terms in which the correspondence has been couched clearly show the value of the statements which refer to me. The correspondent affirms nothing, and studiously employs language that will not compromise him. He takes refuge in the position to injure me without himself assuming responsibility.

I hope that you will publish this letter in your paper as a reparation which is due to me. This will be an honorable act on your part."

Appeal for a Destitute Family.

The New-York Times has received the following appeal from the Charity Organization Society: "The society appeals for a family whose case has been carefully investigated. The head of the family is a paralyzed man, who has been for three years incapable of self-support. The bread-winner has been his wife, but she has broken down and is now unable to work. The children, with the exception of the eldest daughter, are too young to earn anything, and the girl is sickly and cannot work steadily. The family is respectable. Its present and state is not the result of bad habits. The society asks for $35 a month for six months to provide the necessaries of life, and has arranged that the money given shall be administered in a prudent and responsible manner. The family is now under the oversight of a west-side church, but the church has no funds for the purpose."

Openings for Physicians and Apothecaries

Thomas Carmody, Chief Examiner of the State Civil Service Commission, announced yesterday that open competitive examinations for the positions of Junior Assistant Physicians and Apothecaries in the State hospitals will be held at the office of the Civil Service Commission, Albany, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1893, at 10 A. M. Applicants for appointment as Junior Assistant Physicians must be residents of the State of New-York, graduates of a legally incorporated medical college, and have had at least one year's actual experience on the staff of a public general hospital. The salary is $800 to $1,500 per annum and board. Applicants for appointment as Apothecaries must be residents of the State of New-York, at least twenty-one years of age, and must have a license from the State Board of Pharmacy. The salary is $500 to $600 per annum and board.

Silver Offers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The offers of silver to the Treasury Department to-day aggregated 235,000 ounces, at prices ranging from 74½ to 75 cents an ounce. The whole amount was declined at the amounts asked, and a counter offer made of 73.6 cents an ounce.

Indicted for Swearing

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Oct. 23.—The Grand Jury of Baxter County, Ark., dug up a moth-eaten law against profanity the other day and brought in sixty indictments against as many persons for swearing. A test case will be made.

REFEREES AND RECEIVER.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Matter of Halsted; Wallach vs. Zwing—William M. Hoes. Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Mitchell—Henry M. Alexander, Jr. Dennis vs. Charlier—Andrew S. Hamersley, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Haydock vs. Ely; Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Ely—Benjamin Estes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Hirsch vs. Silverstein—David May.

Receiver Appointed Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Lizzie Goldberg vs. the Income Life Insurance Association of America—James J. Nealis.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States calendar. Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, and Mr. Justice Jackson.

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED.—No. 3—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Jackson. No. 4—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Jackson. No. 7—The New-York and Texas Land Company, Limited, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary Jane Votaw et al., executors, &c.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras.

CASES DISMISSED.—No. 218—J. M. Wood et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John J. Brady.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brown. Nos. 218 and 219—The Aspen Mining and Smelting Company et al., appellants, vs. Margaret Billings et al.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.—Dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

ORDERS OF THE COURT.—The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 183 of October term, 1893—John G. Johnston, appellant, vs. The Standard Mining Company of Kansas City.—Order staying mandate vacated.

No. 179 of October term, 1893—John M. Steward, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Harry Gassert et al.—Petition for rehearing denied.

No. 210 of October term, 1893—The City of Cairo, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Zane.—Petition for rehearing denied.

No. 753—The Columbus Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William A. Wright, Controller General, &c.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the second Monday (8th) of January next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 1007—William A. Cole, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of December next.

No. 13—John J. Schillinger et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Cause restored to the docket for argument before a full bench.

No. 916—Thomas Hughes et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed for want of prosecution.

No. 419—Yee Ah Sheen, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Dismissed on authority of counsel for appellant, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Maxwell for appellee.

No. 878—The United States ex rel. The International Contracting Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen B. Elkins, Secretary of the Department of War.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed, with costs, the cause having abated, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Maxwell for the defendant in error.

No. 1043—The Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railroad and Transfer and Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Motion to advance submitted by Mr. Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., in behalf of counsel for plaintiff in error.

No. 9112—S. W. Carey et al., appellants, vs. The Hudson and Texas Central Railway Company et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. Hubley Ashton, Mr. Charles H. Tweed, and Mr. A. H. Jones in support of motion and by Mr. Jefferson Chandler and Mr. A. J. Dittenhoefer in opposition thereto.

No. 1023—In the matter of certain importations of merchandise made by A. Jaun & Co., per Alps.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Mr. Edwin B. Smith in support of petition.

No. 195 of October term, 1892—A. R. Bushnell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Crooke Mining and Smelting Company.—Motion for leave to file petition for rehearing submitted by Mr. Thomas Lynch in support of motion.

No. 362—Reuben B. Miller, executor, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John Swann and John A. Billups, trustees, et al.—Suggestion of death of John A. Billups and appearance of W. J. Cameron, trustee, as party defendants in error herein filed and entered on motion of Mr. Ellis Phelan for plaintiffs in error.

No. 362—Reuben B. Miller, executor, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John Swann and W. J. Cameron, trustees, et al.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by Mr. Ellis Phelan for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. J. A. W. Smith for the defendants in error.

No. 544—Henry E. McKee, appellant, vs. Ward H. Lamon.—Death of Ward H. Lamon, the appellee herein, ordered suggested; publication granted on motion of Mr. John J. Weed for the appellant.

No. —Jeff Harrison, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion for leave to docket cause without cost, to proceed in forma pauperis, and to print record at public expense submitted by Mr. J. A. W. Smith for the plaintiff in error.

Ex parte in the matter of Lewis E. Parsons, Jr., petitioner.

Ex parte in the matter of Alexander R. Nininger, petitioner.—Motions for leave to file petitions for writs of mandamus submitted by Mr. J. A. W. Smith and Mr. David D. Shelby in support of motions, and by Mr. Solicitor General Maxwell in opposition thereto.

No. 981—The City of New-Orleans, appellant, vs. H. W. Benjamin et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. J. R. Beasley and Mr. William Grant in support of motion, and by Mr. Henry C. Miller and Mr. E. A. O'Sullivan in opposition thereto.

No. 1045—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. A. G. Clark, County Auditor, &c., et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Mr. A. H. Garland for the appellant.

Ex parte in the matter of John H. Bonner, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus submitted by Mr. John C. Chaney in support of motion.

No. 23—William L. Wallace, executor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Theodore W. Myers, Controller, &c., et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed per stipulation on motion of Mr. George K. French for appellees.

No. 98—Moses H. Scott, plaintiff in error, vs. John McNeal et al.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by Mr. Nathan S. Porter for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Milo A. Root for the defendants in error.

No. 37—The Mississippi Mills et al., appellants, vs. Simon Cohn et al.—Argument concluded by Mr. Edward Cunningham, Jr., for appellants; no counsel appeared for appellees.

No. 48—Edward Byrne, appellant, vs. The United States.—Passed on account of sickness of counsel.

No. 36—Charles Moran et al., &c., appellants, vs. The Wabash Western Railway Company; No. 37—The United States Trust Company of New-York, appellant, vs. The Wabash Western Railway Company, and No. 57—The Wabash Western Railway Company, appellant, vs. The United States Trust Company of New-York.—Argument commenced by Mr. E. W. Sheldon for Moran et al. and the United States Trust Company of New-York, and continued by Mr. F. W. Lehman for the Wabash Western Railway Company.

Adjourned until 12 o'clock.

The day call for Tuesday, Oct. 24, will be as follows: Nos. 26, (and 51 and 57,) 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, (and 310,) 56, 58, 29, 59.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Chambers — Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—1—Manhelm vs. Ruppert. 2—Third National Bank vs. Blake.

Class IV.—3—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bonnerot. 4—Blumenthal vs. Einstein.

Class VII.—5—People ex rel. Bryant vs. Levy. 6—Murphy vs. Jack.

Class VIII.—7—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Taber. 8—Claflin vs. Colt. 9—James vs. Ellis. 10—Street vs. Street. 11—Bryan vs. Jones. 12—Depierris vs. Slaven. 13—Stuyvesant Fish Insurance Company vs. Smith. 14—People ex rel. Raymond vs. Gilroy. 15—People ex rel. Siebrecht vs. same. 16—People ex rel. Young vs. same. 17—Ahern vs. Adams. 18—Sidowsky vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 19—Matter of Zwick. 20—People ex rel. Graham vs. McLochlin. 21—Dowley vs. Randall. 22—Moore vs. Bredehoft. 23—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 24—Rogers vs. Carr. 25—Woodson vs. Crane. 26—Gilbert vs. Waller. 27—Neale vs. Schwab. 28—First National Bank of Jersey City vs. Bard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30. Held in General Term Room. Case on.

Law and Fact.—141—Stuyvesant vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1227—Wasserman vs. Wasserman. 1227—Oppenheim vs. Owen. 1210—Milhau vs. Milhau. 221—Storm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 238—Jaques vs. same. 122—Clinical Construction Company vs. same. 124—Same vs. same. 404—Conner vs. same. 71—Allen vs. same. 85—Purcell vs. same. 86—Nordlinger vs. same. 324—Steets vs. same. 88—Wagner vs. same. 343—Weisburger vs. same. 255—Knoth vs.

THE REAL ESTATE CONGRESS.

A Large Number of Delegates Assembled in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The present week marks the close of the great series of world's congresses of which Chicago has been the scene during the Columbian season, and on Saturday next the volume will be closed with a final gathering at which the work of the Summer will be reviewed and appropriate statistics presented.

One thousand representative dealers in real estate, coming from all parts of the country and also from abroad, participated this morning in the opening session of the World's Real Estate Congress. This event is under the auspices of the National Real Estate Association, whose annual convention, which should have been held some months ago, was postponed as a result of the financial panic.

Bright and early this morning the delegates were on hand at the Art Palace, and page after page of the official register was filled with their autographs. On the foreign page these names were inscribed: Prince Serge Wolnosky of Russia, Sir Henry Truman Wood, Secretary British Royal Commission; Jorge Pombo, Commissioner from Colombia; Francisco J. San Roman, Commissioner from Chile; E. R. Grobler, Commissioner from Orange Free State; Otto A. Dreier, Vice Consul, Resident Commissioner and Secretary of Danish Royal Commission; Kinze Ringe Hiral of Kioto, Japan; Prudencio de Murguiondo, President Uruguay Commission; Charles J. Dunbar, Secretary Liberia Commission; Virchand Raghavji Gandhi or Bombay, India; Charles L. Hutchinson, President Greek Royal Commission; Herant M. Kiretchjan, Secretary Imperial Persian Commission; Dr. Arthur Renwick, M. L. C., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales.

In behalf of the World's Congress Auxiliary, Dr. Charles C. Bonney called the congress to order at 10 o'clock, and Col. Henry L. Turner of Chicago welcomed the delegates in behalf of the National Real Estate Association. Responses were made by most of the representatives of the foreign countries named above, by Albert C. Spann of Buffalo for the East, George H. Armistead of Nashville for the South, and Thomas Cochran of St. Paul for the West. Thomas B. Bryant, Vice President of the Columbian Exposition, was elected as permanent Chairman, and Judge Waterman of this city presented a paper on "The Ownership of Land: Its Relation to the Individual, to Society, and to the State." This afternoon the delegates visited the fair.

TRIAL OF HARVEYIZED ARMOR.

Several Projectiles Which Were Tried Against It Were Broken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—There was an attack on Harveyized armor at the naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head Saturday, and a new projectile was tested as a rival of the Carpenter and Holtzer shell. The plate fired at by the new projectile was of 7-inch nickel-steel plate, and the shell was of sterling steel of 8-inch calibre.

One shot was fired to determine the acceptance of a lot of 200 shells from the works of A. G. Wheeler & Co. of Pittsburg. The shell broke in two pieces and proved unsuited to the demands of the service. The lot will be rejected. There will be another trial as soon as the contractors finish another lot.

A 12-inch plate which had been fired at before was also attacked with one 8-inch and one 10-inch projectile. The first shot was with the 8-inch projectile, and was fired at the target at an angle of 30 degrees, the velocity being 2,004 foot-seconds. The plate was uninjured by the shot. The second shell was fired to strike the plate between the edge and the former point of impact, probably the weakest part of the plate. The velocity was 1,967 foot-seconds, and the force of the blow broke the plate, the destructive shot being the fourth to be delivered at the target.

The penetration of the 10-inch shot was at least six inches. Both shots were badly broken.

HERKIMER COUNTY FACTIONS.

A Squabble Over Ballots that Threatens to Reach the Courts.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The ballots for the Democratic County ticket headed by George F. Wilcox will be printed, instead of the ballots for the ticket headed by Hiram Broat. County Clerk Ransom, in a decision filed this afternoon, holds that the regular Democratic organization in this county is headed by Daniel F. Herlehy, and that the ticket nominated at the convention held in Fox Opera House on the 13th was the only regular convention held in this county.

Of the four contesting towns, German Flatts, Winfield, Ohio, and Newport, the Clerk holds that Mr. Herlehy was entitled to the votes of Ohio and German Flatts, and Mr. Lewis to those of Winfield and Newport. He holds that as Herlehy had the votes of ten County Committeemen for Chairman, he was entitled to act as such, and Mr. Lewis, having the votes of but nine, had no authority to act as Chairman. The Lewis faction will probably take the case into the courts.

A MURDERED GIRL BABY.

Its Body Found Near the New-York Central Tracks in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The body of a murdered girl baby was found near the New-York Central tracks at Clinton Street early this morning, wrapped in a copy of a newspaper. The child was clothed in the softest flannels and the finest cambric.

She was probably two months or six weeks old, had regular features, dark blue eyes, and golden curls. The marking on the clothing had been carefully cut out. Around the neck were marks which probably were caused by the murderous fingers which had strangled her. The body was removed to the Morgue, and an inquest will be held.

The Coroner has a theory that the baby was killed on a west-bound train and thrown from a car window. Another theory is that some hired murderer brought the little one from New-York with the understanding that she was to be killed at a distance from the home of her parents.

Interseminary Missionary Alliance.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 23.—It is expected that forty seminaries will be represented at the annual meeting of the American Interseminary Missionary Alliance, which will be held at the Yale Theological School this week. The first session will take place Thursday, Oct. 26. The Rev. S. L. Baldwin of New-York City will speak at the opening session on "The Missionary Outlook." The addresses of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Stevens and the Rev. Dr. Munger of this city, and an address will be given by Bishop Randolph of Southern Virginia in the evening. There will be another session Friday morning, at which an address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Hume of India, and at 7 P. M. there will be an address by the Rev. J. Gordon of Boston, Mass. There will be addresses on Saturday by Miss Remington of New-Haven, L. D. Wishard of Boston, R. E. Sper of New-York, and the Rev. H. P. Beach of Springfield, Mass.

Tin Plate Statistics from Cardiff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The State Department has received from Anthony Howells, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales, a statement prepared by the Cardiff Board of Trade showing the exports of tin plates and sheets from the United Kingdom during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1893. The statement shows that during the period named 212,241 tons of the material, valued at £2,698,585, were shipped to the United States, against 214,527 tons, valued at £2,867,787, in 1892, and 284,316 tons, valued at £4,872,213, in 1891. The total amount exported to all countries in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1893, was 301,661 tons, valued at £3,980,218. It appears from this that the amount exported to the United States was nearly three-fourths of the total export product.

Dalton Gang at a Church Oyster Supper.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Oct. 23.—The Dalton gang, which has been very bold since it defeated the officers in the Ingalls battle, capped the climax a few nights ago when all its members appeared at Cushing and attended an oyster supper given by the ladies of the church there. They left their arms outside, patronized the tables liberally, and conducted themselves with propriety throughout. They enjoyed themselves more than others who were present.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was fifty-three, of whom thirty-three were to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death. Among the appointments were the following:

New-York.—F. P. Fitzsimons, Clark's Mills; J. M. Fanning, East Durham; Leon E. Neal, Edgewood; I. F. Hunt, Freehold; O. N. Richardson, Springwater; James Palmer, Stratton; N. A. Waite, West Salamanca; Mrs. Marcia Lee, Wheeler Station.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 23, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull and a trifle easier at 18¾@18½c for No. 7....Sales, 500 bags old crop, light colored, Santos, No. 7, at 19c, spot....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 11,000 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 5 points decline to 15 points advance on better cables, but a dull trade. Havre was steady at ⅛c@¼f advance. Hamburg was quiet at ⅛@¼ pfennig advance. October deliveries stood here at the close at 17.40@17.45c, November at 16.85@16.90c, December at 16.65@16.70c, (selling at 16.60@16.75c for 5,250 bags,) January at 16.40@16.45c, (selling at 16.35@16.40c for 1,250 bags,) February at 16.15@16.20c, (selling at 16.15c for 250 bags,) March at 16.05@16.10c, (selling at 16.05@16.15c for 1,750 bags,) April at 15.85@15.95c, May at 15.65@15.75c, (selling at 15.65@15.70c for 1,500 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 165,351 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 25,238 bags....Warehouse deliveries here last week, 48,767 bags.

COTTON—Futures were fairly active and declined 14@20 points on free realizing, increased port receipts, and a lower Liverpool, with the close barely steady....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 214,600 bales....October delivering stood here at the close at 7.98@8c, (selling at 7.99@8.02c for 800 bales,) November at 7.96@7.97c, (selling at 7.96@8.05c for 8,800 bales,) December at 8.03, (selling at 8.03@8.13c for 19,300 bales,) January at 8.11@8.12c, (selling at 8.10@8.25c for 125,900 bales,) February at 8.19@8.20c, (selling at 8.19@8.30c for 16,300 bales,) March at 8.27@8.28c (selling at 8.26@8.33c for 27,700 bales,) April at 8.33@8.34c, (selling at 8.33@8.45c for 7,300 bales,) May at 8.40@8.41c, (selling at 8.40@8.52c for 10,000 bales,) and June at 8.45@8.47c, (selling at 8.48@8.56c for 1,000 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 64 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c decline. ....Middling, 8⅝@8⅝c; new cotton offered at ½c under....Port receipts here to-day, 73,011 bales, against 57,754 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 123,478 bales, against 86,627 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rainstorm seriously impeded the trade to-day, and prices were rather weak....Sales were about 6,450 pbls, including 1,000 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.40@3.80c, 1,300 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.15@$3.20; 600 bbls Winter wheat straights at $2.90@$3.15; Spring wheat clears at $3.15; Spring wheat straights at $3.75; 2,800 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@$4.20, and fancy up to $4.40. City Mills at $3.65 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50; 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.65@$2.70; 650 bbls No. 2 at $2.50; fine at $2, supers at $2.25, 300 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.75@$2.90....Arrivals here since our last, 47,147 bbls and 13,457 sacks, and export clearances hence, 6,447 bbls and 27,032 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 40,013 bbls and sacks.... And of RYE FLOUR, 200 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices; bulk poor to choice superfine sold at $2.85@$3.15, and fancy at $3.20....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92c....HOMINY CHOPS....FEED at steady prices....BRAN quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@77½c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.10½, sales 16,000 bushels....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15@$1.30 per 100 lb....RYE quiet; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@56c, from track and for boatloads....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.25@$2.40....BARLEY dull; Milwaukee quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was held higher and checked the export inquiry, while the local trade was very quiet, only 55,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, (old crop,) at 1¼c under December, delivered; 24,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1@1⅜c under December, delivered, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba on private terms; 90,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth Spring sold at Buffalo at 2¾c under December price at New-York for milling....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, closing at 68¼c, export sale October, 68¼c; choice No. 2 red, 70¼c, afloat; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 73¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 68¾c. The clearances hence since our last were 98,151 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 121,967 bushels.... The receipts here to-day were 300,700 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 334,530 bushels, and at the interior 1,147,548 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouse here increased for the week 262,750 bushels, or to 15,767,722 bushels, (11,148,723 bushels contract red and 2,534,735 bushels No 1 Northern Spring,) and 649,300 bushels afloat....The stock in sight shows an increase of 1,712,000 bushels, or to 66,979,000 bushels, against 59,402,000 bushels a year ago....Options were fairly active in a switching way, and opened at a decline of ⅝@¾c on easier cables, small India shipments, increased stocks and visible, light clearances, free receipts, and local realizing, but advanced ⅞@1⅛c on a decrease on passage, with short covering and foreign houses buying moderately, with the close firm at ⅛@⅜c up for the day....Further sales were 3,170,000 bushels, with October closing at 68¼c; November closing at 68¾c; 1,520,000 bushels December at 68⅝@69 13-16c, closing at 69¾c; 40,000 bushels January at 70@70⅛c, closing at 71⅛c; 30,000 bushels February at 71⅝@72¼c, closing at 72¾c; 75,000 bushels March at 72⅛@74c, closing at 74c; 1,505,000 bushels May at 75¼@76½c, closing at 76¾c.

CORN—Spot was dull and weak, on more liberal receipts and increased stocks....Sales, 32,000 bushels, of which 16,000 bushels to shippers, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47¾c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels do at 48¼c, free on board, afloat, the Croton River, in lots of 2,000 bushels; 2 mixed at ½c over November, and 47¼c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 197,400 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 344,008 bushels, with, in the week, 575,977 bushels....The clearances hence were 67,744 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 88,021 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 42,524 bushels, or to 151,057 bushels, (74,353 bushels No. 2 corn and one steamer mixed,)....The stock in sight shows an increase of 506,000 bushels, or to 9,589,000 bushels, against 12,753,000 bushels a year ago. ....Options declined ¼c on easier cables, increase on passage, and increased stocks, rallied ⅜@½c with the West, fell ⅛@½c on increased visible supply, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c down for the day, with trading dull....The sales of options were 400,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels October at 46¼c, closing at 46½c; 80,000 bushels November at 46⅝@46¾c, closing at 46¾c; 140,000 bushels December at 47⅛@47¾c, closing at 47¾c; 170,000 bushels May at 45⅝@45¾c, closing at 45¾c.

OATS—Spot were in moderate demand at steady prices....Sales, 63,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36½c; No. 2 white, delivered, 1 white and 1 mixed, at 37½c; 2 white, clipped, at 37½c; No. 3 do at 37c; No. 2 mixed at 34@34¼c for 35,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 32½c; rejected white at 34c; rejected mixed at 32½c; No. 2 Chicago at 35@35½c; mixed Western at 34@35½c for 3,000 bushels; track white at 36@40¼c for 20,000 bushels....Options were dull and steady at ⅛@¼c advance, but without special feature....Sales of options, 40,000 bushels, including October closing at 34½c; November closing at 34½c; 25,000 bushels December at 34¼@34¾c, closing at 34¾c; 20,000 bushels May at 36⅝c, closing at 36¾c; No. 2 white, October, closing at 36¾c; November closing at 37c....Receipts to-day, 120,750 bushels; exports, 1,070 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse increased 84,499 bushels, or to 1,768,685 bushels, (534,780 bushels No. 2 white and 308,261 bushels No. 2 oats)....The stock in sight shows an increase of 214,000 bushels, or to 5,354,000 bushels, against 8,344,000 bushels a year ago.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 20.80c bid. ....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead quiet at 3.35c. ....Spelter steady at 3.55c.

OILS—For cottonseed there was not much done to-day, because there was little stock to be had for prompt delivery. The few sales were priced at strictly summer goods is quite firm, and it is not possible to buy the best crude under 36½c, while 36c is bid, and for old yellow 40c is bid, while new yellow has been sold at 42c. Sales of 900 bbls old yellow at 40c, 100 bbls of crude at 39@39½c a lot of 100 bbls white was sold at 48c. Lard oil is quiet, with 75@78c quoted.

PROVISIONS—A radical advance has taken place in the price of lard for near deliveries on its scarcity and the nature of a few shorts to cover, and generally the market is firm....Exports from the Atlantic ports the past week were 2,998 bbls pork, 5,965,276 lb lard, 9,316,726 lb bacon. PORK is steady in price, with trading quiet; mess quoted at $20, $19.50@$21 for short clear, $20@$20.50 for family mess, and $14@$14.50 for extra prime....DRESSED HOGS are offered at easier prices; quoted at 8¾c for 160 lb average, 8¼c for 180 lb, 8¾c for 180 lb, 9c for 140 lb, 9¼c for 120 lb, and 9½c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were about 34,000 head....CUTMEATS are quiet and held firmly; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 10@10½c for hams, and 7½c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was dull and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $21@$28....HAMS were quiet and firm, with, at the West, $15@$15.50 quoted, while here $15.50@$16 is quoted....LARD—For cash prices are up fully 50 points, and a radical advance has taken place also in October and November on the small stocks and covering of October contracts, while the later month syrongly follows. Sales of 300 tcs cash on private terms; quoted at $10.85; city steam is $9.75 bid. Options—Sales of 250 tcs October at $10.55, closing at $10.70, nominal; 500 tcs January at $9, closing at $9; November closed at $9.90, nominal; refined is higher; Continent at $11.15; South American at $11.30; compound lard at $8@$8.25....TALLOW—The market shows hardly further change, but is slack; for city it is 3¾c asked, 3½c asked, with a business sale before night at 5 1-16c....STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet, but, with lard, is held higher; about 11¼c is quoted. Oleo stearine is quiet, with small sales at 10¼c is bid.

BUTTER—The market is weaker, with trading still light and receipts quite liberal. Western creamery, 28c for extra; do, poor to prime, 20@26c; do, June, 21@25c; State creamery, 27@27½c for extra; and 24@26c for sales; State dairy, half tubs, best, 26½@27c; do, poor to prime, 19@25c; imitation creamery, 18@24c; Western dairy, 17½@22c; Western factory, 17@20c.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, but receipts are light, and prices hold steady and unchanged. Full cream is within the range of 9@11¾c, with fancy at 11@11¾c and 10½@12c for small sizes; part skims at 4@9½c; full skims at 2@3½c.

EGGS—Large receipts and a limited demand gives an easier market. State and Pennsylvania, 22½@22c; Western, 21½@22½c; do, seconds, per case, $3@$4.50; icehouse, 18@20c; limed at 20c.

SUGAR—The storm prevented any great activity in this market, and values remain steady. ....Quotations: Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3¾c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 degree test, at 3⅝@4c....Refined are steady and in moderate demand....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 1-16@5¼c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 15-16@5c; yellow, 4⅝@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights are unchanged and quiet, with engagements of 8,000 bushels grain to Antwerp at 2¼d and 1,000 bales cotton at 9-64d, and 20,000 bushels grain to Hamburg at 35 pfennigs. For Liverpool, room for cotton is held at 11-64d. Chartering fair for case petroleum to China and Japan, at old rates, while the inquiry for barrels to Europe is small. Cotton steamers less active, and full grain cargoes more collected. The minor trades are slow. Charters: A British steamer, with cotton from Mobile to Liverpool at ¼d and 5 per cent. primage, free compressing; a Norwegian steamer, 685 tons, West India time charter, five months, £500 per month; a ship, with 58,000 cases petroleum hence to Hongkong at 18c; a British bark and a British ship, with 90,000 and 70,000 cases petroleum hence to Hongkong at 18c, Japan 19c, or Shanghai 23c; a British ship, with 50,000 cases petroleum hence to Padang for orders to Java at 16@17@18c; an Italian bark, with barrel petroleum hence to Exmouth at 2s 6d; a Dutch ship, 1,740 tons, hence to Sydney or Melbourne, general cargo, private terms; a British bark, with deals from St. John, N. B., to west coast of England at 57s 6d; a bark, with general cargo hence to Surinam on private terms; a schooner, with asphalt from Trinidad to New-York at $1.90 and discharged; a schooner, with coal from Philadelphia to Guantanamo at $2; a British schooner, with lumber from St. John, N. B., to St. Pierre, Martinique, at $5.25; a schooner, with salt hence to Jacksonville at $1.50; a brig, with lumber from Union Island to New-York at $4.75; two schooners, with coal from Port Liberty to Bangor at 80c; a schooner, with coal from Perth Amboy to Rockland at 80c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1893.

Receipts for this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals. and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,029	...	975	22,691	9,099
Sixtieth Street	3,751	166	2,687	27,344	15
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	18,478
Hoboken	1,700	60	58	2,138	1,025
Other sources	1,314	...	189	...	4,388
Total	10,794	226	3,909	52,173	32,880
Fresh to-day	5,474	36	1,551	17,159	11,017

Exports of live stock and dressed meats from the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 21, 1893:

Shippers.	Steamers.	Qrs. Beef.	Beeves.	Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	Britannic	800	..	..
Eastmans Co.	Paris	1,540	..	..
Eastmans Co.	Etruria	2,000	..	..
D. H. Sherman	Paris	498	..	..
M. Goldsmith	Europe	..	340	..
M. Goldsmith	Tauric	..	300	..
M. Goldsmith	Manitoba	..	215	..
J. Shamberg & Son	Tauric	..	300	..
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Manitoba	1,500	212	..
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Alecto	..	208	..
N. Lehman & Bro.	Norwegian	..	308	..
N. Morris	Tauric	1,800	..	..
N. Morris	Boston City	1,400	..	..
L. S. Dillenback	Madiana	...	..	55
Total		9,538	1,883	55
Total last week		7,812	1,745	47

BEEVES—Receipts were 316 cars: 86 cars at Jersey City, 138 cars at Sixtieth Street, 48 cars at Hoboken, 13 cars at Weehawken, and 31 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 196 cars were consigned to slaughterers, 46 cars for export, and 74 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef at 8c lb, and American steers at 9@10½c lb, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow: M. Goldsmith, 340 head cattle; J. Shamberg & Son, 325 do; N. Morris, 1,840 quarters beef, all on the Nomadic. The market opened active and a shade higher on Colorados, while natives remained about steady, but to close the feeling was unchanged, with 6 cars unsold. Texans sold at $3.75@$3.90 cwt; Colorados at $3.70@$4.20; common to choice native steers at $3.65@$5.25; 10 tops at $5.30; stags and oxen, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1893.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on or in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are or will be conducted into the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir proposed as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting in the City of New-York on the 26th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were duly adopted, and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 26th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter lay on the table the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893 in the following particulars, to wit:

That the rules relating to the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurement, or from the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurement, of the high-water mark or depression bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.
[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.

Dated New-York City, September 18, 1893.

Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, acting for and on behalf of the People of the State of New-York, and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893 deems it necessary to acquire and take certain real estate and impose certain sanitary conditions on certain other real estate in the village and town of Patterson, County of Putnam, also in the village of Towners, town of Patterson, Putnam County, also certain real estate bordering on the east branch of the Croton River, in the town of Southeast, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to the west branch of the Croton River, town of Carmel, County of Putnam; also certain real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to Lake Gilead, town of Carmel, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate in the towns of North Castle and Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., bordering on and being adjacent to Bear Gutter Creek, Byram Pond, and the outlet of Big and Little Rye Ponds, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from pollution.

Notice is further given that an opportunity will be afforded any and all persons to be heard respecting the acquisition, taking, or establishment of the real estate, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November, 1893, at the office of the undersigned, No. 31 Chambers Street, New-York, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, October 16th, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works,
No. 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Louis J. Diable, Welf Blum, and Moses Loeb, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, under the firm name of L. J. Diable & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said L. J. Diable & Co., for the benefit of their creditors at his place of transacting business, Number 206 Broadway, Room 32, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of December, 1893. Dated New-York, September 19th, 1893.

WM. GROSSMAN, Assignee.
LOUIS J. VORHAUS, Attorney for Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. s26-law6wTu

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN L. FOSTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1893.

SCOTT FOSTER, Executor.
CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executor, 393 Canal Street, New-York. o10-lawtuTu

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship A. Zambrano, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8 A. M. for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 11 A. M. for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Athos; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, via Havana, per steamship City of Alexandria; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 2:30 P. M.) for Europe, via Queenstown, per steamship Teutonic; at 2:30 P. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 2 P. M. for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at 2:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago Cuba, per steamship Clenfuegos.

FRIDAY.—At 3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at 5 P. M. for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Amaranth.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania";) at 5:30 A. M. for Germany direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 6 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also Windward Islands direct, per steamship Caribbee; at 11 A. M. for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Progreso, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, and Demerara, per steamship Carib Prince; at 12 M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 2 P. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 3:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily to Oct. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *11 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Victoria, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, EXPRESS SERVICE.

Leave New-York every Saturday at 10 A. M., calling at Southampton (Eastbound) to land passengers for London.

Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30 | Kaiser, Feb. 10
Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6 | Spree, Feb. 17
Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16 | Fulda, March 3
Spree, Dec. 9 | Fulda, Jan. 27 | Kaiser, March 17

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Oct. 28, 7 A. M. | Campania, N. 25, 6:30 A M.
Umbria, Nov. 4, 2 P. M. | Umbria, Dec. 2, 1 P. M.
Lucania, Nov. 11, 7 A. M. | Lucania, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Nov. 18, noon. | Etruria, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage rates and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.

Furnessia, Oct. 28, 8 A. M. | Anchoria, Nov. 18, noon
Devonia, Nov. 4, 2 P. M. | Furnessia, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICA